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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

VOL. VI NO. 252

Reagan toughens stance

Air staff union is also adamant

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Reagan administration, its purge of illegally striking air traffic controllers gaining momentum, embarked Thursday on "day one of rebuilding the air traffic system. But the controllers say time is on their side and few appear to be giving in.

Following the 11 a.m. (1500 GMT) deadline for the last of the 13,000 strikers to obey President Ronald Reagan's "work-or-be fired" order, White House spokesman David Gergen said 959 dismissal letters had gone out and that the rest were being sent as rapidly as they administratively can. So far as President Reagan is concerned, Gergen said, "This is day one of rebuilding the system."

At the Pentagon, defense department spokesman Ben Welles said the Federal Aviation Administration had asked for an additional 130 military controllers, bringing the total assigned to the FAA to 500. The military controllers are being trained to help operate civilian airport control towers.

Meanwhile, reports from the nation's airports indicated few strikers had returned to their jobs. Only six of 214 controllers due to work this morning reported at five facilities in and around New York city, three more than Wednesday. At Philadelphia international airport, just five of 26 controllers due to work were on the job, only one more than Wednesday morning.

At national airport in Washington and the Miami air traffic control center, officials said no strikers had returned to their posts Thursday morning. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said he expected to have a clearer indication later Thursday of how many controllers remained on strike. He said more than 620 strikers had required to work by the pre-dawn hours Thursday. While providing no actual figures he said 38 percent to 40 percent of the work force was on the job.

Robert E. Poli, president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said the controllers remained united in their determination to continue the strike and said only about three percent of those who struck Monday had crossed picket lines.

The nation's air traffic, meanwhile, continued to operate smoothly, although on a reduced scale, J. Lynn Helms, FAA administrator, told reporters. He said about three-fourths of the regularly scheduled flights were operating, but with some delays.

"The emphasis right now ... is to figure out how we can this system and how we rebuild the system in the next eight, nine, 10 months," Lewis told reporters.

Meanwhile, the FAA, which employs controllers at more than 500 towers and 23 radar centers throughout the country, said more than 9,000 people had applied for jobs as controllers. The FAA said 72 percent of scheduled flights took off Wednesday, but flights from the 23 biggest airports in the U.S. were limited to half the normal number.

In London, British air traffic controllers, expressing anger at dismissals and jail sentences and fines on striking American colleagues, pledged solidarity action.

Union officials said flights between Britain and the United States could be worse affected than the partial disruption already suffered by flights to the U.S. this week. After reports that the American strikers were seeking foreign support, William McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, told a reporter: "We would do nothing to impair air safety but we would do all we can to support them." Union officials were meeting later Thursday to decide what action to take.

John McCreedy, chairman of the union's side of the state-run civil aviation authority, said in an interview with Independent Radio News: "Clearly, in the situation we are facing, where the Americans apparently are using military controllers, using people who are not validated to do the job — apparently they have got in some retirees off the scrap heap, they are using some medical rejects — in that situation, then clearly the unions would hope that their members would apply a policy of non-cooperation with American flights."

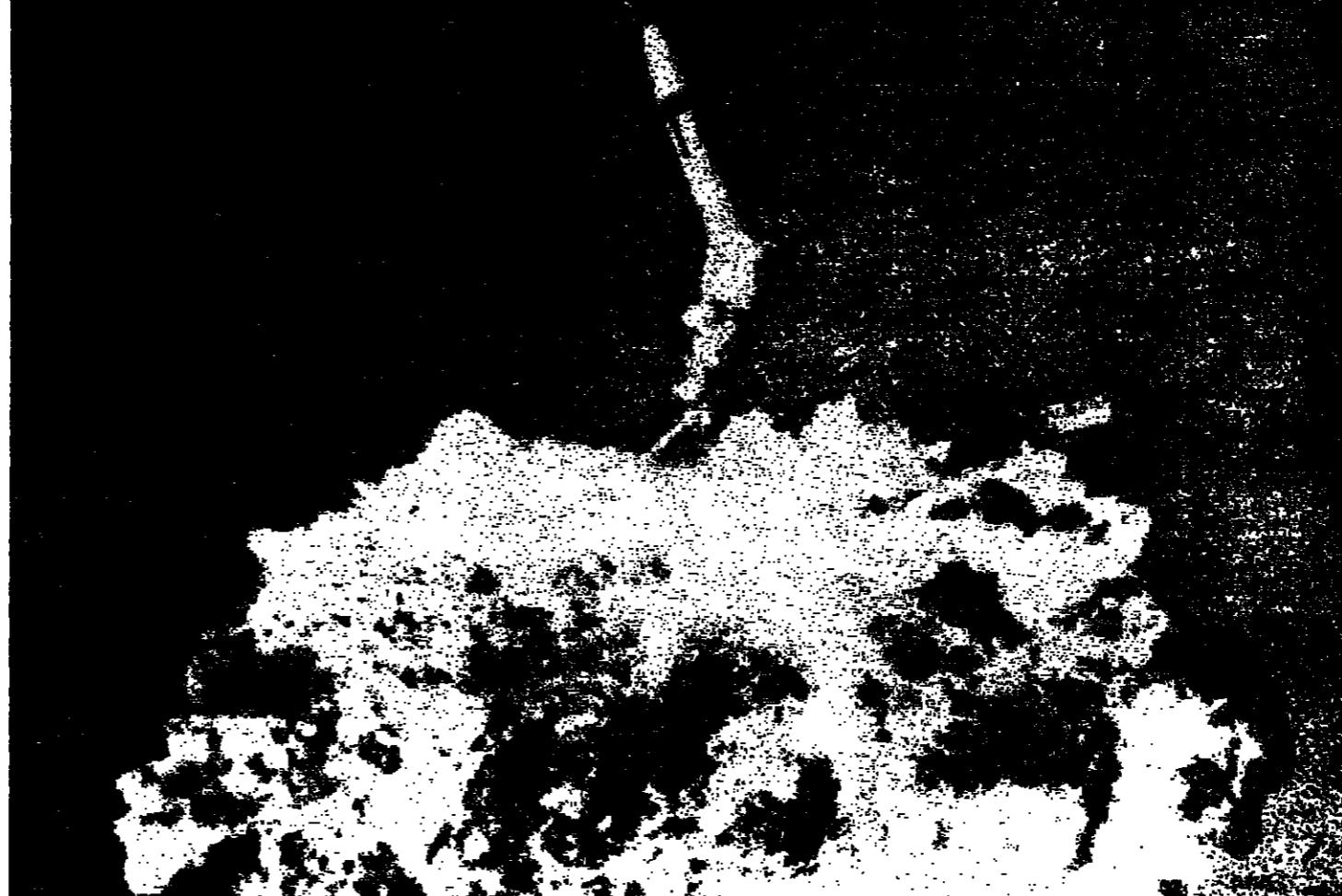
Private test rocket explodes on launching pad



ROCKET EXPLODES: A privately-funded rocket exploded during a test Wednesday at Matagorda Island, Texas. The picture above shows the rocket being launched. The picture on the right shows the rocket taking a deviation before it exploded.

MATAGORDA ISLAND, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP) — A test rocket exploded on the launch pad Wednesday, setting back for months the plans of a group of Texas entrepreneurs trying to be the first private company to send satellites into orbit for a profit.

No one was injured in the blast, Space Services Inc. spokesman Walt Pennino said. He said everyone on the island stood more than a half-mile away from the launch pad



behind an eight-foot wall of sandbags when engineers tried to fire the rocket for a five-second test. The 53-foot Percheron Rocket was bolted to the launchpad to keep it from taking off during the test.

"We said all along we only had a 50-50 chance of success," said Pennino. "The rocket has exploded into at least four major parts." He said when the engine blew, it ignited a range fire on the property, which is

part of a cattle ranch owned by Dallas developer Todd Wynne, one of the space services financial backers. "Some of Todd Wynne's cowboys and the people in the rocket crew helped fight the brush fire, and the last I heard they had it under control," Pennino said.

He said at least 18 persons in the rocket crew were on the island when the explosion occurred Wednesday evening. If the engine tests had been successful, company officials

said they hoped the launch a suborbital flight Aug. 12.

The flight plan for the suborbital mission called for the rocket to climb to an altitude of 14,500 feet (4,350 meters), then drop into the Gulf of Mexico about 4.8 kms from the launch site. Pennino said the accident would cost the company more than \$1.2 million and set the firm's plans back at least six months.

During World War II

Germans made it to Labrador

ULM, West Germany, Aug. 6 (AP) — Austrian-born Franz Selinger, a 66-year-old retired engineer, returned here from a visit to Canada Wednesday saying he had found proof German soldiers landed on North American soil in World War II.

"Until only a year ago," Selinger told the Associated Press at his southwest German home, "the Canadians wouldn't believe me. But when I presented them with definite proof in April, things started humming."

In close cooperation with Canadian historian Alec Douglas and with generous help from the Canadian Coast Guard, Selinger in late July discovered the rusted remains of a German-built automatic weather station on the northernmost tip of Labrador. The ten barrel-like steel containers were set up about 32 kms south of Cape Chidley by the crew of U-537, a German World War II U-boat; which crept through shallow waters in October 1943, he said.

The crew went ashore in rubber dinghies to put up the weather station with its antennae and tall wind gauge. Much of the weathered material was still there when Selinger arrived there. To disguise it, the Germans had marked it "Canadian weather service."

Selinger said it appeared that hunters discovered it some time after World War II and damaged much of the equipment. Empty cartridges were found nearby. Now, 38 years later, the remains are to be taken to Halifax and displayed. Selinger said he wants to return there for the occasion.

Rumors of German landings in North America during World War II were often heard but never substantiated. Selinger, a former department chief at a large Ulm-based electronics company, prepared his Canadian excursion for more than two years. He paged through war diaries and traced the routes taken by U-537. His investigation was complicated by the fact that the 1,500 ton IX-C type submarine, after it had accomplished the feat in Canada, was sunk in the Java Sea by the USNS *Flounder*. Witnesses to the top secret mission perished in the attack.

Canadian officials initially doubted his theory. After furnishing more evidence, he won them over and Selinger is now full of praise for the Canadian Coast Guard. "With

U.S. trade deficit hits \$6.99b

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Despite a reduction in imported oil, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to \$6.99 billion in the second quarter of this year, according to one of several ways the government computes the trade balance.

The Commerce Department reported Wednesday that a lower export volume of farm produce — coupled with lower prices — helped push the deficit above the first quarter's \$4.6 billion for trade on a "balance of payments" basis.

Another version of the trade balance, released last week, showed a deficit of just over \$10 billion for the April-June quarter. That version is more widely publicized than Wednesday's version, which excludes military trade and also excludes some insurance and freight cuts for imports.

The value of oil imports rose about 2 percent to \$21.2 billion with the increase

Oil states' income up 41%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Prices charged by oil exporting countries boosted their income over 41 percent last year, according to figures compiled by the International Monetary Fund.

Their exports for 1980 were valued at \$288.4 billion, compared with \$204.5 billion in 1979 — an increase of \$83.9 billion in a single year. They also had a record surplus of \$152.5 billion over the value of the goods they bought. The increased wealth of the oil

exporters was due to the higher prices they demanded. As business slumped and oil users economized, the actual production of oil declined from 30.8 million barrels (about 4.1 million metric tons) a day in 1979 to 27 million barrels (3.6 million tons) in 1980.

The trade figures appear in the IMF's *Direction of Trade Statistics Year Book* for the 1981, made available this week. Both the rich industrial countries and the poor countries without oil, of their own, experienced corresponding increases in their trade deficits.

In 1980, the rich countries had to spend \$125.3 billion more for the goods they bought — oil, to a large extent — than they earned by their exports, the poor countries had to spend \$102 billion more.

"The oil price increases in 1979 and 1980 led to an increase in the value of the non-oil developing countries' imports from the oil exporting countries from \$44.8 billion in

1979 to \$62.5 billion in 1980, the IMF Bureau of Statistics said.

Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the western hemisphere had deficits, Africa, largely because of Nigeria's big oil sales, had a small surplus — \$1.2 billion. The IMF explained that the figures for surpluses do not correspond to figures for deficits because some countries' statistics are less reliable than others.

Among the rich countries — which spend the most on keeping their figures straight — the United States had the largest deficit — \$32.3 billion followed by Italy with \$21.7 billion, France with \$18.9 billion, Spain with \$13.4 billion and Japan with \$10.8 billion.

Only three industrial countries showed a surplus: Canada and West Germany, \$5 billion each, and Norway \$1.5 billion. Canada and Norway are themselves big oil producers, while West Germany's long continued economic boom has been based on its exports of goods abroad.

For nearly all countries except the oil producers, the situation has developed steadily since 1974, following the big price rises during the 1973 war. Each year, the oil exporters have had surpluses which now total over \$500 billion. All other areas have had deficits each year, except Africa in 1974, 1977, 1979 and 1980.

in the union are concerned a lack of leadership and proper policy will lead to inadequate application of immigration laws.

"These are important people functions that, if done wrong, would be a real black mark on the United States," he said. "I'm not making a threat. I'm simply stating a reality that if things go further, the country runs a real risk of having mistreatment, abuse of rights and internal corruption. That is why we are acting now."

Immigrants and their descendants, comprise only four percent of the population, but are mostly concentrated in rundown inner city areas. Liverpool, once a slave-trading port, has had a non-white population since the 19th century. "Racial disadvantage in Liverpool is, in a sense, the most disturbing case in the United Kingdom because there can be no question of cultural problems of newness or language."

Unemployment nationally in Britain reached a post-30s record of 11.8 percent in July. In Liverpool, a once-great northwest English port that has fallen on hard times, the jobless rate is estimated at 40 percent. Among the city's blacks, it is thought to be near 60 percent.

The panel focused on the case of Liverpool, where rioters, non-whites and whites, in the city's rundown Toxteth district looted and burned buildings and bashed police in mid-July and again last week.

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In its report, the parliamentary panel had harsh words for the Home Office, which it oversees and which has jurisdiction over immigration and police matters in Britain. The report said the Home Office had failed to take effective action in the race relations

area. "There does not seem to be more than the most perfunctory consultation between the Home Office and the other departments concerned," it said. "We are not content that the Home Office should thus limit itself to the essentially passive role of the spectator."

The committee recommended that the Home Office step up efforts to train teachers for multi-cultural education and aid police forces in recruiting minorities. "We are convinced that responsible and responsive reactions can ensure that over the coming decade, black and brown Britons become in every respect full and equal citizens," the committee said.



"Shall we stiffen our responses a bit, sir?"

Urban riots signal things to come, Britain's parliament panel reports

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Race relations in Britain are deteriorating and the nation's July urban riots are a "sign of things to come," a British parliamentary committee said Thursday.

In its report to the House of Commons, the all-party committee on home affairs said many non-white Britons "have yet to find a sign of identity within British society" and added they showed evidence of "understandable frustration."

The panel focused on the case of Liverpool, where rioters, non-whites and whites, in the city's rundown Toxteth district looted and burned buildings and bashed police in mid-July and again last week.

Elysee in crisis meeting

Rafsanjani raps Iranian police

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand Thursday headed a five-hour crisis meeting at the Elysee Palace called to discuss the plight of French nationals blocked in Iran.

Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle said afterward that Mitterrand had established the "French position" and was following the situation minute-by-minute along with his foreign ministry. An Air France plane was meanwhile standing by to leave Paris for Tehran to collect the nationals, "if conditions allow," the spokesman said.

A special Air France Boeing 747 was obliged to leave Tehran empty Thursday morning as Iranian authorities, who Wednesday night had given exit visas to a first group of 62 Frenchmen, delayed them because of what an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by the new agency Pars, described as "problems concerning investigation of legal and financial records of those who intend to leave Iran." Officials here said the checks were in the nature of tax clearances, though the Elysee Palace communiqué called them "pretexts."

The French Embassy in Tehran announced earlier that the 61 nationals due to leave Iran Thursday would be allowed out Monday, and another 50 would fly home Wednesday. Thursday's meeting was attended by Elysee Secretary-General Pierre Beregovoy, Deputy Secretary-General Jacques Fournier, Chief of General Staff Jean Saulnier and technical adviser Hubert Vedrine.

An Elysee statement issued afterward said Iranian authorities pledged Wednesday to put no obstacle in the way of any French person wishing to leave Iran, and that exit visas were accordingly issued.

The pledge was made in Tehran to French Ambassador Guy Georgey and presidential envoy Paul Depis, the statement said. The Iranian charge d'affaires in Paris was meanwhile summoned Thursday to the director of the office of the external relations ministry. According to the statement, President Mitterrand decided the following moves Tuesday morning after consulting Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy:

— The offer of transport home to French nationals in Iran.

— The recall for consultations of Ambassador Georgey.

— The maintenance at the French Embassy of a skeleton staff to ensure continuity of French representation.

— The dispatch to Iran of Depis, Middle East deputy director at the external relations ministry.

An earlier Elysee statement issued Wednesday night announced Mitterrand's decision "to invite French people living in Iran to return temporarily to France and to recall the French ambassador for consultations".

Airport revolutionary prosecutor Massoud Lajevaei told a French Embassy interpreter: "I cannot let these people leave because they might still have debts in Iran." When an Iranian protocol officer tried to persuade him to let Ambassador Georgey and presidential envoy Paul Depis fly out, Lajevaei replied: "How do I know that the ambassador has paid his rent or that he has not bought carpets on credit?"

He authorized customs men to open suitcases of the ambassador and other diplomats, telling the French that the rules of diplomatic immunity were "your laws not ours, which are Islamic and Human." Despite this no baggage search was immediately carried out.

Meanwhile, Iran's Parliament Speaker Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani Thursday threatened to slash the budget of the national police force unless they did a better job in protecting members of parliament against a wave of assassinations.

"The police today are idle," Rafsanjani said in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio. "I warn the police that from now on we cannot afford to give you \$740 million out of this country's budget when a parliament deputy is shot ... and the car passes by the police station and you cannot find it."

Prince Saud begins Latin American trip

CARACAS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal arrived here Wednesday night for "a series of talks on oil and bilateral matters" with Venezuelan government officials.

The talks will include discussions on a possible emergency ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), according to Venezuelan Energy Minister Humerio Calderon Berti.

Both Venezuela and Saudi Arabia are OPEC members. The Prince was scheduled to meet Thursday with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, and hold talks with Foreign Minister Jose A. Zambrano and with Calderon Berti.

Meanwhile, the Argentine government will give an official welcome to Prince Saud when he arrives here Friday on a one week visit as part of a Latin American tour in Patagonia.

Learn in Buenos Aires Thursday. An official statement said that views will be exchanged between the Saudi and Argentinian sides on the development of bilateral relations. He will also visit Brazil for the same purpose.

Argentina must import most of nearly every mineral it uses. Oil is produced in Patagonia. The government announced discovery of uranium deposits in Argentina in February 1947. A farming and stock-raising nation, Argentina devotes some 40 percent of its area to pasture and 10 percent to cultivation. Cotton, sugarcane, and fruits are important, and Argentina is the world's largest producer of yerba mate (Paraguayan tea). Cattle-raising predominates on the pampas, especially in Buenos Aires province. Cattle breeding is more important in Patagonia.

Khaled greets UAE leader

TAIF, Aug. 6 (SPA) — King Khaled Thursday cabled his congratulations to Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan on the anniversary of his assumption of the Presidency of the United Arab Emirates.

In his cable, the King expressed his best wishes for Sheikh Zayed's enduring health and happiness and for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of the UAE.

Per capita income up by 15.5% in Kingdom

RIYADH Aug. 6 (QNA) — Saudi Arabia's per capita income went up from SR17,000 per year in 1975 to SR31,000 in 1979, showing a 15.5 percent annual increase.

A spokesman for the King's Finance Ministry said that the rise results from the King's national income which jumped from SR15.4 billion in 1975 to SR25.6 billion in 1979, indicating a 19% annual increase during that period.

Reagan lauds peace efforts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has lauded Saudi Arabia's "invaluable efforts" during the recent Lebanese crisis which averted a major confrontation between Syria and Israel and led to a ceasefire.

In an interview published Wednesday by the *Washington Star*, President Reagan said that the American administration must enhance its assistance to friendly Arab states to prove that the U.S. presence in the area is not intended to benefit only one country. He asserted that the search for peace in the Middle East was now the most important problem on the world's scene.

Gulf officials set

KUWAIT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Officials will meet in Kuwait next Monday to work out a joint plan to prevent the spread of cholera in the Gulf region, an official announced here Saturday.

The meeting within the framework of the health secretariat of the Arab Gulf countries, will be chaired by Kuwait's Public Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahim Al-Jaafari. The states participating in the meeting are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

talks on cholera

Stricter checks of persons arriving from infected areas will be imposed during the meeting, in addition to the treatment of cholera, the formulation of a unified policy for vaccination and cooperation among Gulf states if an epidemic spreads to any part of the region.

Kuwait was the only Gulf state to announce the detection of three Cholera cases to date. Last month several cases were reported in Jordan, an occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr	4:31	4:28	3:59	3:43	4:07	4:34
Dhuhr	12:26	12:27	11:59	11:45	12:10	12:39
Asr	3:47	3:54	3:25	3:16	3:40	4:13
Maghreb	6:58	7:03	6:34	6:24	6:48	7:21
Isha	8:28	8:33	8:04	7:54	8:18	8:51



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Kingdom finances study

N. Yemenis fly to Islamabad

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6 (SPA) — A Saudi plane left here Thursday for Islamabad, carrying 11 North Yemeni students for higher studies in Pakistan at the expense of the government of Saudi Arabia.

The students were seen off at the airport by North Yemeni Education Minister's Undersecretary, Ahmad Jarah, and the Saudi Arabian Charge d'Affaires in Sanaa, Abdulhannan Al-Jabri.

Jarrah stressed the students prior to their departure for Islamabad that he expresses his

thanks to the government of Saudi Arabia for extending the valuable educational aid to North Yemen. He said the constant aid is granted by Saudi Arabia to North Yemen to demonstrate the King's keenness to maintain good and close relations with North Yemen.

He disclosed that before leaving the students had been staying in Egypt and Saudi Arabia at the expense of the Saudi Arabian government.

BRIEFS

Emilio Colombo stops over

JEDDAH, (SPA) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo stopped over at King Abdul Aziz International Airport here Thursday, en route home from Mogadishu. He was received at the airport by Deputy Chief of Protocol Hussein Marzouki and the Italian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Offices re-open Saturday

JEDDAH — All government departments and universities will re-open Saturday after the Eid holidays, the Civil Service Board announced Wednesday, according to *Okaz*.

Heavy rains in Taif

TAIF (SPA) — Heavy rains fell on Taif and its suburbs Wednesday afternoon, flooding nearby valleys. The downpour was accompanied by a thunderstorm.

Streets to have names

JEDDAH — The naming and numbering of streets and houses will start here next month, *Al Madina* reported Thursday. The municipality has consulted the Information Ministry about the names which will be derived from Islamic history.

Gulf officials set

KUWAIT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Officials will meet in Kuwait next Monday to work out a joint plan to prevent the spread of cholera in the Gulf region, an official announced here Saturday.

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talks on cholera

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COMMENT

By Fayedah Ismail
Okaz

Many international companies are engaged in the implementation of the country's development projects. But it is seldom that a Saudi Arabian benefits in experience and training from these and other companies in which Saudi Arabians hold major shares. They import labor from their country or from a third country and keep sensitive and delicate positions to themselves.

I don't feel upset by the sight of a multitude of aliens in the country, because their contribution is necessary for the realization of the country's progress and development. But, at the same time, I wish to see the natives gain knowledge and expertise side by side with material benefits.

In the sphere of hotel industry, for instance, we find a number of hotels of international standard in our country but we rarely find a native holding a job in these hotels. I don't really know if our own countrymen are to be blamed for lack of response to this trade or the hotels themselves do not offer an opportunity to the citizens to work in this field. I feel it is necessary for the country to have an institute for training in hotel industry, with incentives to attract the citizens to join them. It seems neither reasonable nor sensible to allow hotel business to be monopolized by people from other countries.

Besides, I would suggest that all companies undertaking major projects in the country be asked to train a specific number of Saudi Arabians during the period of the project's implementation. Also, a good number of natives should be placed on top jobs, in order to enable them to establish close contacts with others in high position and gain experience. We ought to try to benefit completely from this aspect so we are able to produce trained technical cadres needed in different fields of development activity. I reiterate we cannot afford to continue to depend on others for an indefinite period.

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Reagan avoids reply to Sadat on PLO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told President Reagan he believes the United States should change course in negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization on a Middle East peace agreement.

In an exchange of toasts at a White House dinner, the Egyptian leader told Reagan he could further the cause of peace "by holding a dialogue with the Palestinians through their representatives. "This is certain to strengthen the forces of moderation among the nations, " Sadat said. He said it also would "underline the design of those who exploit the present state of affairs for their own selves, and it would be an act of statesmanship in vision."

In his toast, which came before Sadat's, Reagan made no reference to Sadat's proposal, which the Egyptian leader also voice earlier in the day. Instead, Reagan praised Sadat as a man of courage who "made history by making peace with Israel. " "We will sincerely endeavor to help where possible, " Reagan pledged.

The two leaders conferred for the first time in a series of meetings at the White House Wednesday morning and then again Wednesday night at a formal dinner.

Sadat told the audience that the July 24 ceasefire engineered by the United States in Lebanon marks a turning point in the pur-

PLO delegation to inquire into Daoud shooting

WARSAW, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — A Palestinian delegation arrived in the Polish capital Thursday to investigate the shooting Saturday of Fateh leader Abu Daoud, the Warsaw representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

The PLO representative said he had no immediate information about the delegation but reports from Beirut Wednesday said it was led by Amin al-Hindi, a senior Fateh security chief. The Polish media Thursday reported the shooting of Abu Daoud by Israeli aggressors. The PLO representative said the condition of Daoud, who was shot five times by a lone gunman in a Warsaw hotel, was improving.

Daoud, 46, had survived because he tried to fight off the assailant and all but one of the bullets missed his head, he added.

In complaint to U.N.

U.S. aggressor, says Libya

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — Libya has complained to the United Nations Security Council that it was the object of U.S. aggression, including a reported plan to overthrow its leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

In a letter published Wednesday, a Libyan foreign affairs official referred to what he termed a plan prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to physically liquidate the Libyan leader and to carry out acts of subversion, destruction of civilian targets and killing of innocent people. Newsweek magazine reported last month that CIA chief William Casey had approved a planned operation to overthrow Col. Qaddafi through a paramilitary campaign.

The Libyan letter condemned the reported scheme as an example of interna-

tional terrorism, but it did not request any action by the council.

The letter also alleged that the U.S. was increasing military preparations around Libya, and cited statements that Washington was ready to supply military aid to African countries said to be threatened by Libya. It said: "Taking the aforementioned facts into consideration, and pointing to the assassinations, the acts of destruction, the direct military intervention and overthrow of governments of the third world countries perpetrated by successive American administrations, Libya wishes to draw attention to the dangerous and deteriorating situation caused by the policy and the actions of the American administration in the region which threatened both international peace and security."

"We are holding our talks at a crucial moment, " Saad said, calling on the United States to work as a "full partner."

Meanwhile, in Cairo, Al-Ahram said Saad's decision to cancel a visit to Austria next week was taken for security reasons. It said the visit, scheduled to start next Monday, had been ruled out after Vienna explained to Egyptian officials the dimensions of a large conspiracy against (Austrian) Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

He said: "In my view, the main links between Afghanistan and its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran.

Cuellar, who met President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq Wednesday told reporters the president gave him certain important elements for Afghanistan authorities to consider. Cuellar's comments provided the first prospect since the mission started that the three countries might negotiate. The United Nations is trying to initiate negotiations among the three for a political settlement in Afghanistan that would lead to the withdrawal of the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops there.

Cuellar is due to arrive in Kabul Thursday to continue a mission that started last April. "President Zia has given me room to man-



SADAT IN U.S.: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) faces reporters along with Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the State Department Wednesday.

'Given room for maneuver'

U.N. Afghan envoy, Zia meet

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 6 (R) — United Nations envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar has said Pakistan had given him room to maneuver in his mission to start a dialogue between Afghanistan and its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran.

Cuellar, who met President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq Wednesday told reporters the president gave him certain important elements for Afghanistan authorities to consider. Cuellar's comments provided the first prospect since the mission started that the three countries might negotiate. The United Nations is trying to initiate negotiations among the three for a political settlement in Afghanistan that would lead to the withdrawal of the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops there.

He said the U.N. was keeping the Iranian authorities informed of developments and was ready to go there. Cuellar said the European Economic Community proposals for an international conference on Afghanistan were discussed during his meeting with President Zia. He described the EEC plan as a parallel effort to his mission.

Beirut's Sodeco crossing reopened

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — The Sodeco crossing, one of the main links between east and west Beirut, was reopened to traffic Thursday after a closure of nearly four months which followed inter-community fighting.

Observers saw the reopening as a sign of lessening tensions inside embattled Beirut, which for months has been plagued by fighting between Christian and Muslim militias. Several dozen cars lined up Thursday to use the crossing, known for its giant traffic jams.

UAE president sends message to Reagan

AL-AIN, Aug. 6 (SPA) — Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan Al-Nahayan, president of the United Arab Emirates, sent a message Wednesday to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He handed the message to a visiting congressional delegation led by Senator Robert Duran of California, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The senator said he discussed with Sheikh Zayed relations between the United Arab Emirates and the United States and the message dealt with issues of common interest.

Meanwhile, in London, Douglas Hurd, state minister for foreign affairs, conferred Wednesday with Sheikh Khalifa ibn Zayed, Abu Dhabi's heir apparent and commander-in-chief of the UAE's armed forces.

Mrs. Thatcher to visit Gulf

BAHRAIN, Aug. 6 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will visit the Gulf for three days next month on her way to a Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Australia, British officials said.

She will visit Kuwait and Bahrain, which were not included in her April Gulf tour because of pressure of time, from Sept. 25 to 27.

The officials said Wednesday she would meet the rulers of the two countries and government ministers. In April, Mrs. Thatcher visited Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Polisario leaders meet Cheysson aide

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AFP) — A delegation from the Polisario Front, whose fighters are fighting Moroccan troops in the disputed Western Sahara, has visited the French Foreign Ministry, it was announced Thursday.

A ministry spokesman confirmed a statement about the visit issued here by the front's foreign relations committee. The statement said the delegation was led by Mansour Omar, a member of the Polisario's political bureau.

The foreign ministry said the Polisario representatives were received by an aide to Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson "at their own request." "We heard them out, " the ministry spokesman said.

Commandos blast Israeli army store

DAMASCUS, Aug. 6 (R) — Palestinian commanders said Wednesday night that bombs they had planted at Israeli military cooperatives had badly damaged the stores and injured several persons.

A commando spokesman quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa said the bombs exploded at Wednesday night, starting fires at the Prufels Kfar Sabtah. The commandos returned safely to their base inside Israel, he said.

Begin will push Mideast to war, says Fateh leader

BEIRUT, Aug. (Agencies) — A Palestinian leader was quoted Thursday as saying the newly-formed government of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin was likely to push the Middle East closer toward another war.

In a statement to the Beirut daily *As-Safir*, Salah Khalaf (known by his codename Abu Iyad) said the new Israeli administration would increase tension in the region. "This will push the situation in the area toward war, " Abu Iyad, a senior member of the Fateh group, stated.

Begin won a parliamentary vote of confidence for his new government in the Knesset (parliament) Wednesday night. The administration is the most hawkish that Israel had. Abu Iyad said the new government would be used by the enemies of the Palestinians and the Arab nations as a whole to smash the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The PLO and Israel last month endorsed a ceasefire agreement after two weeks of devastating Israeli ground, sea and naval attacks against Beirut and south Lebanon in which 400 persons died. The commandos had countered by pounding north Israeli settlements. Abu Iyad charged that the U.S. and Israel wanted to end the Lebanon and Middle East crisis by stamping out the PLO. Attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples would be resisted from hilltop to hilltop and

Soviet leader to visit Pakistan

KARACHI, Aug. 6 (R) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firsov will arrive here later this month for the first visit to Pakistan by a top Soviet official since the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan, it was announced here Thursday.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said the visit was the start of step-by-step contacts between Pakistan and the Soviet Union about Afghanistan and other regional issues.

He said Firsov's two or three-day visit in the last week of August would involve "wide-ranging and deep exchanges of views."

Western diplomatic sources said Firsov's visit was significant because there had only been low-level trade visits by Soviet officials since November 1979. Shahi announced the visit to a seminar, organized by a Karachi newspaper, on Pakistan's arms purchases from the United States.

street to street, he added.

Begin presented his cabinet to President Yitzhak Navon Thursday. The ministers after swearing in went to their offices while Begin went to Nahariyah to take rest.

Meanwhile, Israeli Labor and Social Welfare Minister Aharon Abukhatzeira may try to use parliamentary immunity to escape prosecution on six indictments related to alleged misuse of public funds between 1974 and 1977, it was reported in Tel Aviv Thursday.

The newly-named minister, who also controls the immigration portfolio, was to respond before Tel Aviv district court to the charges, which involved offenses allegedly committed while he was mayor of Ramla, 20 miles southeast of Tel Aviv.

Palestine issue vital, U.S. told

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (R) — Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan was quoted Thursday as saying the United States should recognize the importance of finding solution to the Palestinian question.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic-language weekly magazine *Al-Hawas*, he said the American delay in delivering F-16 jets to Tel Aviv after Israeli attacks on Iraq and Lebanon "was a matter of form." What was required was not just American recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). "But also the fact that Palestinian question is at the fore of security in the Near and Middle East."

His remarks coincided with a visit to the United States by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has also been urging Washington to bring the PLO into Middle East peace talks.

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2 Gambian rebels held

Dawda's wife, kids freed by Europeans

BANJUL, Gambia, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — The wife of Gambian president Sir Dawda Jawara and four of his eight children were set free Wednesday evening after being held hostage by Gambian rebels for six days.

At a news conference shortly after her release, Lady Jilel Jawara announced that she and the children were free by two unidentified Europeans while receiving medical attention. Two Gambian rebels were captured by the Europeans without a struggle, she said.

Lady Jilel was talking at the house where the family has been living for several months while repairs were being carried out to the presidential palace. Three of the children were girls and the youngest, aged just five weeks, a boy, she said. Four of the children were still in the hands of the rebels.

Greeting his wife in front of reporters, Jawara, holding his son in his arms, exclaimed: "I'm terribly relieved and happy. At first I thought they had all been released but we have to be thankful for small mercies."

Lady Jilel said that when the children became ill with diarrhea, she was given permission by the rebels to take them to the British medical research compound across from the field force camp where they were being held.

Four rebels accompanied her but two were asked to remain outside by a doctor at the compound. As the children were being treated, she said, two Europeans entered the

room, capture the remaining two rebels and set the family free. She gave no further details of this episode.

Lady Jilel said that during her captivity, the rebels had threatened constantly to kill her and the children. Recounting her capture Friday, she said that a group of the rebels came to her house and told her the president was on the phone calling her from the Senegalese capital of Dakar at the nearby telecommunications center.

But, she said, when she got in the car outside, the rebels told her the phone call was a hoax and that she was being taken hostage. "They said they wanted to kill us," she said. Lady Jilel said the conditions of captivity were "very difficult." She and the children had been fed once a day.

Although she could not explain why the two rebels captured had not put up a fight, she said "most were not about to give themselves up. "They are determined to kill us," she said. "You kill one or two of them, they will kill all of us."

U.S. ambassador Larry Piper said Wednesday that more than 130 Europeans and Americans trapped in rebel-held parts of Banjul were rescued by Senegalese troops.

He told a news conference that 70 persons, mainly British and American, had been rescued from the Bakotu Hotel near the village of Bakau, 10 kms west of Banjul where rebels were still holding out with African hostages. He said 62 Swedes and three Britons had been rescued at another hotel, the Bungalow Beach.

For riot-hit areas

U.K. announces job plan

LIVERPOOL, England, Aug. 6 (AP) — Environment Minister Michael Heseltine has announced a 13-point plan to create jobs and improve housing in this decaying northwestern English port where rioting has erupted twice in the past month.

At the end of a 17-day fact-finding tour in which he met black leaders, businessmen and

Soviet aide linked to riot

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Soviet diplomat Victor Lazin who was ordered to leave Britain this week was connected with the series of riots in British cities last month, the popular conservative newspaper *Daily Express* reported Thursday.

Lazin, who was declared persona non grata by the British government Tuesday "for activities incompatible with his diplomatic status" was the London end of a chain of Soviet agents funding extreme leftist organizations in Western countries, *The Daily Express* said citing British security service sources.

Lazin received money from a man named Kravchenko who lived in Paris. Each month Kravchenko went to Moscow to collect "large sums of money" for the embassy to distribute, the paper said. Information on Kravchenko's and Lazin's activities was passed to British authorities by the French secret service, *The Daily Express* said.

For four months British agents watched Lazin's movements, with a hidden camera which photographed him in contact with men later seen at the riots that ravaged parts of London, Liverpool and other major cities in mid-July.

The final move came after Home Secretary William Whitelaw and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were informed of "certain factors" behind the riots. Mrs. Thatcher was then shown reports that Soviet and Eastern bloc agents were in contact with extreme leftist organizations and decided to act, it said.

The decision to expel Lazin was accompanied by "friendly" warnings to other Soviet bloc missions not to infiltrate leftist groups, although the Foreign Office has kept a low profile to avoid any reprisal against British officials in Moscow.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Wednesday that Britain hoped that the Soviet Union will not take any steps that might damage Anglo-Soviet relations in view of Lazin's expulsion. British newspapers reported Wednesday that Lazin was listed by British intelligence as a member of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, and that he recently had contacts in Northern Ireland with the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Meanwhile, a Conservative member of Parliament, Geoffrey Dickens, wrote to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and asked him to make a public statement on the Lazin affair, so that the country would know if defense secrets had been transmitted to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jean Gerard, a New York lawyer long active in Republican Party circles, is being seriously considered by the Reagan administration for U.S. ambassador to UNESCO. *The Washington Star* reported Wednesday. Gerard, 43, an associate of the New York law firm of Cudwallader, Wickersham and Taft, is front-runner for the appointment according to administration officials, the *Star* said.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he would nominate Richard J. Bishirjian, chairman of the political science department at the College of New Rochelle in New York, to be associate director of the International Communication Agency for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — A leader of the Indian Communist Party Bhupesh Gupta, died in Moscow Thursday after a heart attack, party colleagues said here after receiving

police, Heseltine unveiled Wednesday a self-help blueprint for the future, but did not disclose its cost. Any new spending this year will come from existing appropriations, he said.

The program calls for a new job training center in the multi-racial Toxteth district, scene of the worst rioting, new home construction, sports facilities and overhauled industrial sites. The plan is likely to serve as a guideline for other inner cities across Britain where an unprecedented wave of looting, burning and clashes with police erupted last month.

Initial reaction from community leaders was lukewarm. James Stuart-Cole, leader of the Labor-controlled Merseyside County Council, called the cabinet minister's visit "a glorified public relations exercise."

"Most of the things he has come up with this morning either were in hand or were in various degrees of progress before he ever came," he said.

Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, her ability to maneuver limited by a self-imposed ceiling on government spending, asked Heseltine to tackle the problems of the inner cities and he took a firsthand look at the run-down industries and street-level frustrations that caused Toxteth to explode.

Heseltine said in a radio interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. that the plan announced Wednesday was only part of the answer to the problems of Liverpool. He said his main proposals could not be announced until he had reported to the cabinet which would decide which of his recommendations would be accepted and put into action.

Toxteth saw the worst violence during a two-week wave of urban rioting that swept through Britain in early July, causing millions of pounds of damage. Trouble erupted again here last week and brought the first fatality in the disturbances when a disabled man was hit by a police van.

Heseltine's proposals include a plan to turn skilled craftsmen, currently on the dole, into instructors "to train young people in construction work as jointly they rehabilitate the (public housing) estate on which they live."

There would also be two technology information centers for unemployed youths and a government commitment to spend one million pounds (\$1.8 million) on sports facilities if the city's athletics groups can raise an equal sum.

Sir Trevor Jones, leader of the Liberal-controlled Liverpool City Council, was critical of the minister's blueprint. "These initiatives hardly start to scratch at the surface of the problems," Jones said. "But if being here has enabled him to understand the problems, then this is a major step forward."

Heseltine Tuesday night took 29 top businessmen on a six-hour bus tour of Liverpool, including Toxteth, and then announced he was setting up a "think tank" of investment experts to look at unemployment in cities.

Donald Raley, one of the businessmen on the tour, said he found the general housing conditions in the area "appalling." "It is a human problem as well as economic," Raley said. "It is important that we saw something firsthand of the conditions."

ing a message from Moscow. Gupta, a member of the upper house in Parliament, had been undergoing treatment for stomach cancer at a Kremlin clinic, where he had an operation July 29, according to an Indian source in the Soviet capital.

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States conducted an underground nuclear test Wednesday in the yield range of less than 20 kilotons at its Nevada test site, the Department of Energy announced. So far this year the United States has announced nine tests. It has also detected seismic signals of possible Soviet underground nuclear tests four times this year, a spokesman said.

LONDON (AP) — The Labor Party announced Wednesday that party leader Michael Foot will lead an 11-man delegation to Moscow next month for three days of talks with Soviet leaders on disarmament at the invitation of the Soviet government.



AERIAL REFUELING: In a first time aerial refueling test mission, two huge U.S. Air Force KC-10 flying fuel tankers join up successfully. The delicate hook-up operation is seen taking place over California.

Survival rate improves

Tool monitors transplant of kidney

BOSTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Doctors say a new biological tool allows them to monitor drug levels in transplant patients whose kidney donors weren't relatives and reduce the number whose bodies reject the transplant.

The new aid, called a monoclonal antibody, can accurately measure drug levels in kidney patients, watching for early signs of transplant rejection and helping doctors treat patients when rejection begins.

Transplanting kidneys from unrelated donors, often cadavers, is difficult because the body tends to attack the organs as foreign matter.

Nationally, the survival rate of people with transplanted kidneys after one year is about 50 percent. However, doctors using the new procedure at Massachusetts General Hospital increased the survival rate to nearly 80

percent over the past nine months.

"We feel our monitoring with monoclonal antibodies may well have saved the lives of several of our patients because of the precise information it provided," said Dr. A. Benedict Cosimi, who directed the research.

The latest study, published in Thursday's *New England Journal of Medicine*, was conducted on 50 patients. Only three patients, or 6 percent, died. Three years ago at the hospital, the death rate among patients undergoing this operation was 15 percent in the first year.

"Generally, we don't talk about survival results until at least a year's follow-up time has passed," Cosimi said. "But we can't help feeling that the results so far are very promising."

Conventional drugs suppress the body's

impulse to reject the transplanted kidney, but they also hinder its ability to fight infection. Monoclonal antibodies allow doctors to determine the suppression remaining at any time and adjust drug dosage.

"On the basis of data obtained in our study, we now routinely monitor our transplant patients two or three days a week with monoclonal antibodies, and we change their immunosuppressive drugs on the basis of what we find," Cosimi said.

The doctors make monoclonal antibodies by injecting mice with human T-lymphocytes, white blood cells that play a major role in the immune response. Cosimi said the monoclonal antibodies may also be useful in other kinds of operations, such as heart and liver transplants.

Americans claim success

Doctors can prevent blood clots in hearts

BOSTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Doctors say they may be able to prevent complications and death in some heart attack victims by using a test that predicts which patients are likely to develop blood clots in their hearts.

Blood-thinning medicine will prevent such clots from forming in the days after a heart attack. But since only about 10 percent of all heart attack victims get the clots, doctors have been reluctant to give the medicine to all heart patients, because of the possibility of adverse side-effects.

A new study shows that physicians using sophisticated equipment can tell shortly after the attack whether the patient risks developing a clot and needs to have the medicine.

If a piece of the clot breaks off, it can cause a stroke or block one of the major blood vessels that feed the legs, arms, stomach or other organ. With the medicine,

it may be possible to prevent such episodes, which happen to between 1 percent and 4 percent of all people who survive their initial heart attacks.

Heart attack is by far America's biggest killer. It takes about 640,000 lives annually. The latest research was directed by Dr. Richard W. Asinger of Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis and published in Thursday's issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

In research on 70 heart attack victims, doctors found that clots are most likely to develop if one particular section of the heart is disabled. This is the point, or apex, of the left ventricle. The left ventricle is the main pumping chamber of the heart. In the body, it is shaped like half a football with the tip pointing toward the left hip.

The doctors used a widely available machine, called a two-dimensional echocardiograph, to take a picture of the patient's beating heart within three days of his admission to the hospital.

They found that a clot was likely to develop if the heart attack had damaged the full thickness of muscle in the side of the left ventricle closest to the chest, and if the tip of the ventricle was not beating properly.

In the study group, 26 of the 70 patients had these problems. Twelve of the 26, or 46 percent, developed blood clots in the tips of their left ventricles. Three of the 12 died. Sometimes the clots dissolve by themselves, but they also may break off and block a major artery.

"I think there's no question that if we put the patients on anti-coagulant, a blood-thinning type of medicine, that we can prevent it from happening," Asinger said. "Prior to this study, we didn't really know how to best select patients with heart attacks for anti-coagulation."

In theory Chinese workers are not entitled to paid annual holidays and must make do with about 10 public holidays split up throughout the year. However there are various ways of getting around this, including the possibility for most workers and employees taking leave for personal reasons. Although not paid, these holidays can often be quite long.

Some of the most popular holiday spots include the seaside resort of Biedaile not far from Peking, the coastal city of Qingdao, Mount Lushan and the city of Chengde, once the summer residence of the last emperors of the Qing dynasty, also not far from Peking.

Shanghai travel agencies — themselves a novelty — have been started a system of holidays on credit. The holidaymaker pays between two and four yuan (\$1.10 to 2.20) every month for a year. But he can leave on holiday as soon as 40 percent of the total cost of his holiday has been paid, paying the rest off month by month when he gets back.

In a development, a Chinese county police chief and a party secretary of its people's commune were jailed after a trial at Huizhou in south China's Guangdong province for smuggling and piracy. Radio Canton reported Thursday.

Chen Sizian, the party secretary and ring-leader of a five-man smuggling syndicate, and Liu Panyo, the county police chief, were jailed for seven years and six years respectively by the Huiyang county authorities before a crowd of 1,000 on Aug. 4.

The radio, monitored in Hong Kong, said Chen and his four accomplices were intercepted on Jan. 9 by Chinese patrol boats while trying to rob other vessels near Shenzhen, the special economic zone bordering Hong Kong, pretending to be customs officers.

The court was told that Chen borrowed four automatic rifles, 460 rounds of bullets and 30 hand grenades from Liu who took them from the local police arsenal last Nov. 21. Although the weapons were confiscated by local authorities later, Liu again provided Chen and his group with other weapons to be used on boats while they carried on their smuggling trade with a Hong Kong businessman.

They sold to the businessman 1,763 silver dollar coins and other valuables in exchange for 300 watches, six television sets, radios, motorcycles and refrigerators.

South Korea fires army commander

SEOUL, South Korea, Aug. 6 (AP) — The head of South Korea's capital garrison command, Maj. Gen. Park Se-Jik, has been dismissed after being accused of seeking government favors for a military academy colleague, it was announced Thursday.

Defense Ministry spokesman Park Chong-Shik announced the action and said the garrison commander was being retired from the army. The capital garrison command is the military unit responsible for the security of the city of Seoul.

Park Se-Jik had been capital garrison commander for about one year and had been considered an important figure in the military group that worked closely with President Chun Doo-Hwan in his rise to power after the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee in October 1979.

The Defense Ministry announcement said Park Se-Jik had been under military investigation from July 31 to Aug. 5 on charges of seeking favors from highly placed officials in violation of the Chun government's proclaimed policy against "favoritism." It also said the general had overstepped his authority "thus degrading the image of the soldier and prestige of the military in the country."

The Defense Ministry said Park had sought favors for a military academy classmate, Lee Kyoo-Hwan, a retired colonel who now operates a trading company, Kasco, in New York. The company was reported to include shipping and oil supply interests.

At Lee's request, the announcement said, Park had asked cabinet ministers, government agency heads and state-run corporation presidents to support Lee's business. In one incident, it said, he asked an unidentified government-run bank to loan Lee \$500,000.

Park, a former division commander, had maintained a low profile after taking over the capital garrison command, making few public appearances. Unofficial sources said, however, he had made a tour of the United States last year, speaking before groups of Korean residents and urging their support for the Chun government.

Although the size and specific locations of South Korean military units are never disclosed officially, the garrison command is believed to have about 15,000 troops with responsibility for security within the city limits of the capital of Seoul.

Holiday fever sweeps China

PEKING, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Holiday fever is sweeping China as thousands of people flock for the first time ever to seaside resorts and tourist spots kept almost exclusively for foreigners since the Cultural Revolution.

Also for the first time, Chinese holidaymakers are traveling as individuals and not in organized groups as had been obligatory up to last year.

The official press has even published glowing reports of their exploits as in the case of three women medical students from Hubei province who have just made a 1,300-kilometer bicycle trip through central China.

A large number of the holidaymakers are school and college students and their teachers, as they get official annual holidays. Swelling their ranks are workers and employees now traveling the length and breadth of the country to be with relatives, children and in some cases spouses, thanks to a new ruling on holidays for family reasons which came into force a few months ago.

In theory Chinese workers are not entitled to paid annual holidays and must make do with about 10 public holidays split up throughout the year. However there are various ways of getting around this, including the possibility for most workers and employees taking leave for personal reasons. Although not paid, these holidays can often be quite long.

Some of the most

Joy, isis

LONDON, Aug. 6 — Bill Rogers did good work recently in repairing Anglo-American relations. The name John McEnroe has been washed from British tongues. What fences weren't mended by the manner of Rogers' victory in the British Open were put in good order by the way in which Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and Arnold Palmer failed to win.

Few nations are so concerned with how a person wins, as opposed to if he wins, as this one. From soccer to darts, sports of all kinds are followed more passionately here than in the United States, if that's imaginable. Yet the primary emphasis is always on how the game is played, the style and taste of the thing, more than result.

The British flagellate themselves for being "good losers," but it's equally true that they have a keen eye for a good winner. Or a bad one. To the British, for instance, McEnroe did not win Wimbledon. He may

have the cash, but, in the larger sense, he lost. Ironically, the issue here is not that McEnroe mocked authorities or insulted officials, but that he did it poorly — with a schoolboy's whine.

In England's time of turmoil, Wimbledon is hardly a popular institution, since it symbolizes privilege. Yet every where you hear the forlorn assessment that "McEnroe was right, but he couldn't carry the thing off well."

No self-control, savvy, long-sightedness. No sense of understanding the situation to its last twist and playing it for the last laugh. In other words, no class.

Had McEnroe just gone to the Wimbledon victory celebration and confronted the all-England Club's silly punishments with a crushing, dignified cordiality, the British would have understood and applauded him.

Last week, by contrast, Tom Watson criticized the hallowed Royal and Ancient as severely as McEnroe took on the All-England Club. Watson maintained that the R and A, whose sole reason for existence is to preserve and protect British golfing tradition, had violated its trust by "Americanizing" Royal St. George's with a new-fangled watering system. "This is no longer a links course," he said. Watson might as well have said, "why didn't you just dynamite the place?"

However, because Watson's critic was sober, reasoned and never shrill, the British took it seriously, the R and A never screamed and Watson was met on the 72nd hole with a standing ovation.

If McEnroe, at least in youth, seems fated to be an ugly American, then Palmer, in age, is the handsomest yank. A few weeks back Palmer probably was done out of two shots by a bizarre local rule at Royal St.



John McEnroe

Solomon surprised Jaeger routs Richards

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Top-seeded Andrea Jaeger, trailing 2-3 in the first set, won 10 straight games to beat Renee Richards 6-3, 6-0 moments before a rainstorm halted Wednesday's play at the U.S. Open Clay Court Tennis Championships at the Indianapolis Sports Center.

The women's No. 2 seed, Virginia Ruzici of Romania, also advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$35,000 tournament with a 7-5, 6-1 third-round victory over No. 13-seed Pam Casale.

The 16-year-old Jaeger, runnerup here a year ago to Chris Evert-Lloyd, broke Richards' service for a 4-3 lead and admittedly hurried her game after that to finish before the approaching rain. Jaeger, won the first set on a double-fault by Richards, then Jaeger broke Richards' service three times in the second set.

The 46-year-old Richards said the threat of rain bothered her. "I did feel rushed. It seemed like I was always in a hurry because the weather was threatening," she said.

The biggest upset was in the men's second round, where unseeded David Carter of Australia surprised No. 4-seed Harold Solomon 6-2, 6-4. Solomon said he found it difficult to breathe in the high humidity.

In other matches involving seeded players, No. 6 Jose Higueras of Spain ousted John Hayes, 6-2, 6-1; No. 9 Hans Gildemeister of Chile defeated Van Winitsky, 6-2, 6-2.

Three other matches were completed during several brief letups of the rain. Unseeded Gabriel Urpi of Spain upset No. 13 Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland, 7-5, 6-2; Women's No. 3 Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia dropped Pilar Vasquez 6-3, 6-3, and No. 8

Anne Smith beat No. 14 Kathy Rinaldi, 6-4, 6-4.

The men's No. 1 seed, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, was leading his second-round match with John Benson 3-2 in the first set when another downpour halted play late in the afternoon.

Rinaldi, at age 14 the youngest player ever to compete in the U.S. clay court tourney, said the two rain interruptions of her match did not affect the outcome. Rinaldi was playing in her first tournament as a professional.

Smith, 22, advanced to a quarterfinal match against Jausovec. "I've played her (Rinaldi) twice before and lost both, so Wednesday was a really big win for me," said Smith.

In Grove City, Ohio, top seed Brian Teacher of the U.S. had a comfortable 6-2, 6-4, win over Anand Amritraj the brother of top-ranked Indian player Vijay in the first round of the \$75,000 Grove City men's Grand-prix Tournament.

Other first round results were: Brian Gottfried (USA) beat Chip Hooper (USA) 6-3, 7-6; Peter Fleming (USA) beat Bob Lutz (USA) 6-1, 6-3; Stan Smith (USA) beat John Fitzgerald (Australia) 6-2, 6-7, 6-1; Dick Stockton (USA) beat Rich Meyer (USA) 6-4, 6-3; John Austin (USA) beat Tim Glikson (USA) 6-3, 6-3.

Meanwhile, unseeded Pasca Denieu of France upset second-seeded Butch Seewagen of New York 6-4, 7-6 and gained the quarterfinal round in the American Dairy Association U.S. Tennis Association Penn National Circuit men's singles championships at the North Hollow Hills Racquet Club.

In Scottish League

Aberdeen start as favorites

GLASGOW, Aug. 6 (R) — Scotland's impatient soccer fans can gleefully throw their little golf clubs, tennis rackets, running shoes and the like into the farthest corner of the nearest cupboard for another year on Saturday.

Their long wait is over. Football is back in the shape of the Scottish League Cup, something surprisingly won by Dundee United for the past two years.

It is only 11 weeks since last season ended with Scotland beating England, 1-0 at Wembley. And this football crazy nation will be looking for similar cause for celebration this term.

Scotland have all but qualified for the World Cup finals in Spain next summer and, for once, their club sides look capable of making their mark in Europe.

Celtic spearhead the challenge in the European Cup, trophy they won in such exhilarating style in 1967, against Juventus of Italy. Manager Billy McNeill, capped 29 times at center-half, made just one move into

the transfer market in the close season, signing Aberdeen central defender Willie Garner for a bargain fee of 50,000 sterling (\$90,000).

Garner was rated in the 250,000 sterling class till he lost his place to current international Alex McLeish because of a badly broken leg.

Across the city of Glasgow, Rangers' manager John Greig is preparing for the Cup-Winners' Cup tie against Czechoslovakia's Dukla Prague. Greig made the most surprising signing of the summer when he paid English Fourth Division club Mansfield a reported 150,000 sterling (\$270,000) for Northern Ireland fullback John McClelland.

But their League Cup triumphs have seen Jim McLean's young side grow in confidence and they should get off to a winning start in Europe's against Monaco of France. The team to watch, however, could be 1980 champions Aberdeen who will start favorites to win the League Cup.

Manager Alex Ferguson paid (\$63,000) for St. Mirren's International winger Peter Weir.

Top marathon runners banned

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 6 (AP) — Top New Zealand runners Alison Roe, Lorraine Moller and Anne Audain, who breached International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) rules by competing in a professional road race in the United States, may never compete as amateurs again.

The New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association this week became the second national body affiliated to the IAAF to ban the trio. It was inevitable the IAAF would consolidate the NZAAA's ruling with a world-wide ban, officials here said.

The three athletes breached the IAAF code by participating in an event not under the jurisdiction of the Athletics Congress of the United States of America, and Audain and Moller openly accepted prize money. The Congress have banned them for the same reasons.

Roe and Moller, two of the fastest women marathon runners of all time, finished second and third to Audain in the women's division of the 15 km Cascade runoff in Portland, Oregon. The race was part of the Organization of Road Racers of America (ORRA) Professional Championship circuit.

British passion for sports unrivaled

Bouquets not for victory, but the way it is gained



Bill Rogers



Arnold Palmer

self-absorption that allows this island to think that its Open is the one true championship in all of golf. Nobody has the heart to tell them that two-thirds of the world's best players weren't here.

So when Nicklaus came back with a 66, he got the hallelujah chorus treatment. One overwrought London journalist wrote, "When Ernest Hemingway lost the ability to write, he got up in the morning and shot himself. When Nicklaus shot 83, he got up, the next morning and shot 66."

Nothing titillates the British like an underdog they can even convince themselves that Nicklaus is one.

In that sense, this was a purely British-style Open. The nobodies of golf broke into the wine cellar and made off with the good stuff. Londoner Nick Job, unattached, was at or near the top of the leader board for 40 holes and endeared himself by saying after shooting 70-69 for two days that the odds on his winning should go from 300 to 1 to 400 to 1. He ended "level 14th," as the English call ties.

The equal of the long-suffering job was Gordon Brand, former third corner player for the Hammonds factory band: He shot a course record 65, replete with hole in one, which has "Sandwiched" by rounds of 78 and 74.

In this gathering, the perfect runner-up was the son of a Bavarian bricklayer who began caddying at 9 and turned pro at 15 — Bernhard Langer.

This tough little 150-pounder, who recently finished second in a long-driving contest in Morocco with a blast of 291 yards that left "big cat" Williams and Jim Dent behind, was the ideal pursuer of a polished blond American PGA fixture like Rogers. Even Langer's ancient, cracked white Golf

shoes looked like they were held together by Polish, glue and pride.

Finally, in this last-shall-be-first Open that saw eight of the top 18 spots go to the normally feeble British Isles contingent, Rogers came to the front with just the sort of self-deprecating modesty that is adored here.

Asked why he felt so comfortable playing in this tiny seaside resort that is equidistant from the white cliffs of Dover and Canterbury Cathedral, Rogers said, "you folks watch 'Dallas' on TV over here, I'm told. But I wanna tell you I don't know any folks like that back home. I'm from a little town called Texarkana, and it's just about the same size as sandwich."

That is a gentle touch, a way with people, that can't be taught. You can hide it behind an east Texas drawl, but the British know what it is when they hear it. It's class. And they eat it up.



Jack Nicklaus

Lloyd steers Lancashire into semis

Steele, Wood force Notts' early exit



LUCKY KNOCK: Clive Lloyd, who hit an unbeaten 82 for Lancashire, after receiving three 'fives' Wednesday.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Favorites Nottinghamshire were unceremoniously eliminated from the Nat West Trophy quarterfinals by Derbyshire Wednesday, after producing their two Australian type batting wicket.

Having bowled out Derbyshire for 164, they were boosted by a second-wicket stand of 67 between Paul Todd and Derek Randall, and looked set for victory — until four wickets fell for eight runs.

Left-arm spinner David Steele and newly-appointed captain Barry Wood did the damage, with two wickets apiece, and from 75 for one, Notts crashed to 141 all out. The only consolation was Todd's 62 which earned him the man-of-the-match award.

Earlier, the only batting of note was by John Wright and South African Peter Kirsten.

Clive Lloyd, one of Lancashire's heroes during their early successes in the Gillette Cup a decade ago, eased them home against Hampshire at Southampton — but thrived on his luck. The West Indies' captain cracked an unbeaten 82 in a three-wicket win, but was dropped three times as Lancashire scored 169 for seven with more than four overs to spare.

Lloyd, missed at four, 42 and 48, featured in a third-wicket partnership of 81 in even time, with Graeme Fowler, which provided the platform for success, but the turning point of the match probably happened in the opening overs when David Lloyd took a magnificent running catch at deep square-leg to dismiss West Indian Gordon Greenidge.

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The Essex innings was dominated by some fine early order batting, but Le Roux put on the brake with two wickets in two balls in his second spell and three in six balls in his third, finishing with five for 35. Sussex seldom

showed their stroke play, indicated by Pakistani Imran Khan who made only 38 in 25 overs.

Sri Lanka scored 318 in their first innings to lead Minor Countries by 84 runs at Reading. By the end of the second day the Countries had made 96 for two.

Wettimunay played an attractive innings for Sri Lanka, making 91, four short of best score of the tour. The tourists slipped from 171 for three to 214 for seven, but Yohan Coonasekera, with 63, and Lalith Kalupuruma (40) led a fine recovery.

Minor Counties reached 68 without loss in their second innings before Kalupuruma dismissed Stephen Plumb and Peter Johnson with successive balls. Then Richard Lewis reached fifth in 98 minutes.

Brief scores: Leicestershire: 227 (R. Tolchard 70, B. B. Davison 67) Northamptonshire 207 for four (50.5 overs) (W. Larkins 81 not out, G. Cook 63, P. Willey 46) Bad light stopped play.

Southampton: Hampshire 167 for nine (N. Cowley 38, R. Hayward 33, M. Holding three for 35). Lancashire 169 for seven (C.H. Lloyd 82 not out, G. Folwer 42, K. Stevenson three for 36). Lancashire won by three wickets.

How: Essex 195 (B. Hardie 39, A. Liley 34, G. Le Roux five for 35). Sussex 170 (P. Parker 45, Imran Khan 38, J. Lever three for 25). Essex won by 25 runs.

Derby: Derbyshire 164 (H. Wright 42, P. Kirsten 38, C. Rice three for 35). Nottinghamshire 141 (P. Todd 62) Derbyshire won by 23 runs.

In Admiral's Cup

British yachtsmen sparkle

Ireland slipped to fourth behind Australia, the leaders. All three Italian yachts were in the first seven at the first weather mark, following a twelve-mile beat, with *Amilares*, helmed by Californian "super yachtsman" Dick Denver, going on to win one minute forty seconds ahead of *Victory* on corrected times, although France's *Midnight Sun* crossed the line first.

Some of the sparkle, however, might go out of the Italian team if their eighth placed yacht *Brava* loses a portost lodged by Australia's *Apollo* V.

After Tuesday's postponement there were fears again Wednesday morning that this race would not be sailed because of calm weather.

It finally began two and a half hours behind schedule with a careful course plotted to avoid the worst of the difficult solent tides, but then the race committee shortened the race to twenty miles.

Norma Shaw scores impressive victories

TORONTO, Aug. 6 (R) — England held the overall lead Thursday in the Women's World Lawn Bowling Championship. The British had 28 points in the standings following three victories each in the singles and fours competition Wednesday.

Hong Kong followed with 26, Ireland 24, Zimbabwe 23, while the United States and Wales had 21 apiece. Both Fiji and Zambia had 20 points, while Scotland had 17. Canada, Swaziland and Jersey had 14.

Norma Shaw of England raised her record to 9-2 in singles play Wednesday with a 21-6 victory over Elsie Wilkie of New Zealand in 10th-round singles play. Then she beat Dorothy Randle of Canada 21-17 in the 11th round before whipping Peggy Chalmers of Malawi 21-13 in the 12th round. There are six matches remaining in the round-robin schedule.

On Tuesday, Norma beat Flo Kennedy of Zimbabwe while Wilkie went down to Margaret Mitchell of Papua-New Guinea. Dorothy Randle had earlier beaten Dot Foley of Guernsey in the eighth round and then lost to Helen Wong of Hong Kong in the next. Peggy Chalmers beat Mary Pomeroy of Wales.

Whitecaps squeeze past Dallas Tornado

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP) — Strikers Ray Hankin and Taylor notched a goal each to lead the Vancouver Whitecaps to a 2-0 victory over the Dallas Tornado in the North American Soccer League Wednesday.

The victory enabled Vancouver end their three-game losing streak. They were frustrated for most of the game by the rival defense, but despite that broke quite often through the defense only to squander chances.

They, however, shot ahead through Taylor, who netted his ninth goals in 14 games, when he neatly banged the ball over Dallas goalkeeper Bill Irwin against the run

arab news

SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY
THE ARAB NEWS IS A POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED BY SAUDI RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMPANY

Publishers
HISHAM ALI HAFIZ
MUHAMMAD ALI HAFIZ
Editor in Chief MUHAMMAD M. AL-SHIBANI
General Manager SAUD ALI HAFIZ

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Produced and Printed at Al-Madina Printing and Publishing Co. Jeddah

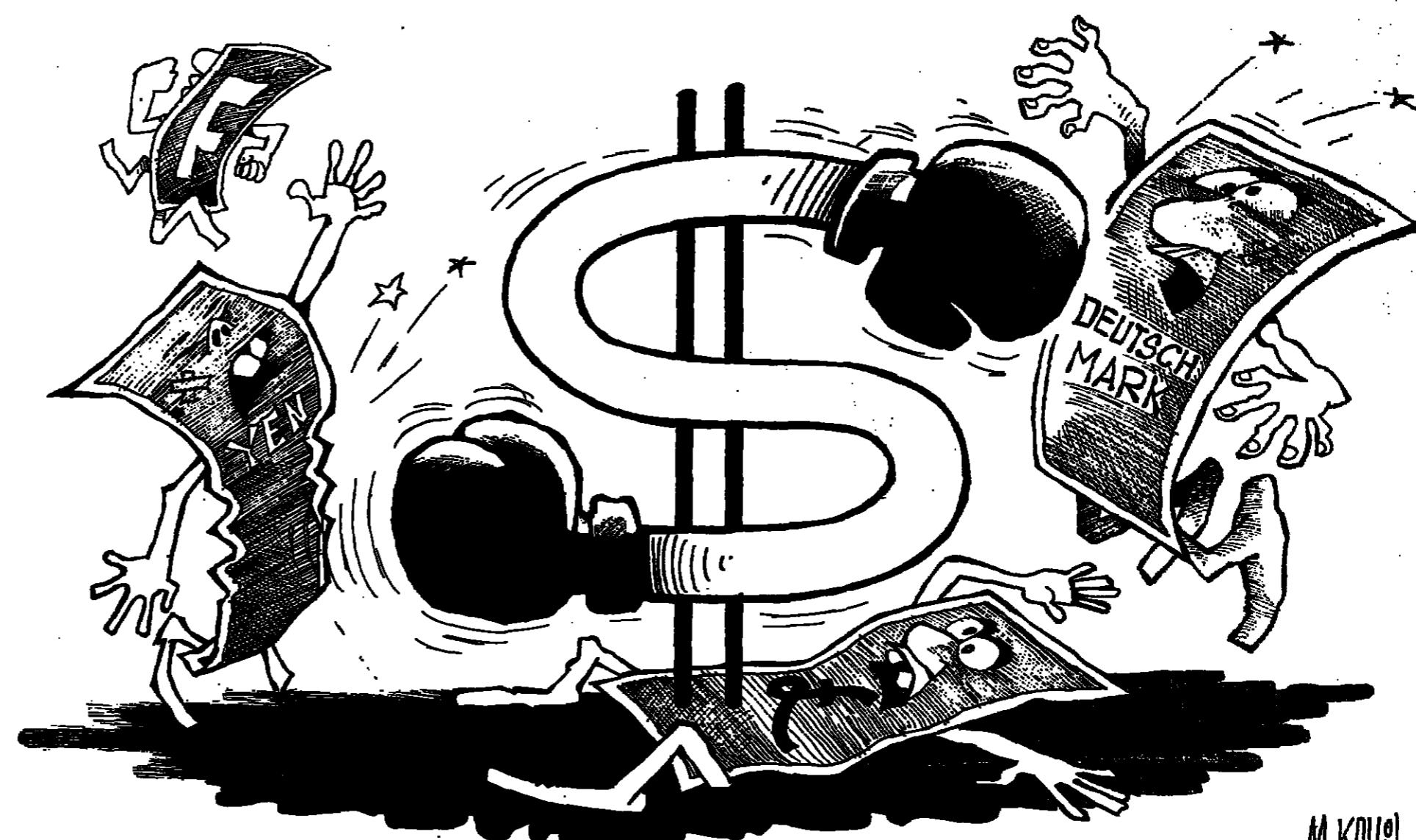
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M. Kholil
ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

The rise of the dollar

high interest rates, which were introduced to fight inflation.

The U.S. currency has gained 14.4 percent over its February 1973 average rate (against a "basket" of currencies), when the dollar was last devalued, according to the Morgan Guaranty Trust.

"Politically and economically, the United States looks like the best place for foreign investments," according to one broker here.

Tension in Poland has contributed to strengthening the dollar, while gold — at about \$395 a ounce now — has remained at its lowest level since November 1979.

Another short-and-medium-term factor in bolstering the dollar is the recent announcement that the U.S. Treasury is to issue some \$22 billion worth of securities over the next few weeks.

The borrowing, designed to plug the budget deficit, is expected to reach 30 to \$33 billion in the fourth quarter, the treasury said. But it could also bring further tension to bear on the money market and jeopardize any reduction in interest rates, observers believe.

The rise in the dollar is already starting to affect U.S. exports, even though currency fluctuations usually take six months or so to filter down to the

export market.

According to Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, the trade deficit will be "several billion dollars" higher this year than last year's \$36 billion deficit, and he urged U.S. business to increase efforts in their export drive.

U.S. loss of competitiveness could well be one of the main reasons behind a recent agreement reached by the United States, France, Britain and West Germany in the so-called "export credit war" in the aeronautical field.

Economists from Chase Econometrics, a forecasting department belonging to the third U.S. leading bank, the Chase Manhattan, anticipate stronger economic activity in Europe as a result of the rise in the dollar rate. — (AFP)

NOTHING NEW

President Sadat's visit to Britain this week brought nothing new. His hosts' reactions were equally predictable: No; they do not oppose the Camp David process. Yes, they will move only in conjunction with the United States. And: yes, there is nothing novel in the "European initiative," which aims at no more than rendering the Camp David framework more pliable.

If this unexceptionability on the part of the Europeans is understandable, one cannot but register surprise at the durability of certain of Sadat's assumptions, which makes him continue as if no new factors have entered the equation.

The first of these assumptions is that he evidently still thinks Begin as a "man of peace", intent on achieving a lasting settlement in the Middle East. This is despite Begin's explicit and often repeated threats that he will liquidate all Palestinian presence anywhere — threats which he tried to carry, with murderous effects, in his "two weeks war" against the Lebanese and the Palestinians recently.

The second, just as questionable, is that he will be able to sway the Reagan administration on the matter of recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization, preparatory to inviting it to take part in the so-called "peace process." While it is true that the present "ceasefire" in south Lebanon, and the indirect contacts with the PLO which led to it, do constitute a precedence which might develop, the American conditions on an outright recognition are still the same that the PLO should unconditionally recognize Israel, and it should stop all acts of war against it.

In any case, it must not be forgotten that the Palestinian "participation" Sadat is calling for is circumscribed by the terms of the Camp David agreements — and the Arab world had already had its say on the accords.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The extraordinary ouster of the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Robert G. Neumann, at the insistence of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was a much more richly textured story than first reported.

The immediate cause was indeed a personal clash. But other, more serious issues were involved as well: How gently the United States should treat Israel, the thorny relationship between Haig and President Reagan's National Security adviser Richard V. Allen, and the basic question of how much dissent will be tolerated in the diplomatic corps.

Neumann, like Haig, is a strong and unusual personality. Born of nonpracticing Jewish parents in Vienna 65 years ago, Neumann by his own account converted to Catholicism as a young man, survived Nazi concentration camps and came to the United States a penniless immigrant.

Aided by ambition and a keen intelligence, he rose through academic and political channels to become U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan (1967-73) and Morocco (1973-76) and later vice chairman of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

After serving as a foreign policy campaign adviser to candidate Reagan and chief of the president-elect's transition team at the State Department, the 65-year-old Neumann was named this spring to be ambassador to Saudi Arabia. This is among the most important U.S. diplomatic posts anywhere. He was sworn in May 22 and took his post shortly thereafter.

Neumann's initial relations with Haig have been described as "friendly but not close." When Haig abruptly dismissed the rest of the transition team last December, he retained Neumann in an office next to his own. Haig was wary enough, however, to arrange for sensitive visitors to enter and leave by a side door that Neumann could not see.

Ouster of a U.S. ambassador

Reagan and many of his foreign-policy associates have been considered unusually sympathetic to Israel. Neumann, with a ambassadorial experience in two Islamic countries, was considered sympathetic to Arab countries. In several semi-public speeches just before moving to Saudi Arabia, he went out of his way to tell Saudi Arabians as well as Americans that a great power must not have one but many close international relationships, thus making room for both Israel and the Arabs.

When the Israeli air force bombed Iraq's nuclear research center on June 7, a few days after Neumann's arrival at his post, he was among the first ambassadors to recommend a strong U.S. response, arguing that U.S. credibility in the Arab world was on the line. His cable reportedly made it plain he considered the initial State Department response too weak. In Washington, Haig is said to have been irritated, some say angered, by Neumann's words.

Neumann returned to Washington July 16 for consultations in connection with the controversial administration plan to sell sophisticated radar planes, the AWACS, to Saudi Arabia. The following day, Israel's planes bombed central Beirut, escalating its conflict with the Palestine Liberation Organization and generating high emotion in the Arab world. Neumann made clear to White House officials and members of Congress he thought a strong response was required.

At 10 a.m. on Monday, July 20, Neumann called on Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, by oft-repeated statements of both men, an old friend. During the course of a wide-ranging conversation in Percy's office, Neumann stated his concern about the U.S. response to the Israeli bombing. What the

United States had said and done about it until then, in Neumann's view, was inadequate.

The ambassador, who is an outspoken man, is said by one source present and several not present to have commented in blunt terms about Haig, who has been extremely cautious about any criticism of Israel in public and reportedly in private councils as well. According to one account, Neumann said that Haig's gingerly handling of the Israeli bombing on ABC television's *Issues and Answers* the previous day bad "nearly made me throw up."

This remark was not in the official notes that were taken by some of the three congressional and State Department aides present, and Percy said he cannot recall it. But Haig is known to have repeated it at the White House as a large part of the explanation for his demand for Neumann's resignation, and Neumann apparently did not contest it.

At 5 p.m. on Thursday, July 20, Haig summoned Neumann to his office on the seventh floor of the State Department. The ambassador, who reportedly expected a conference on AWACS, instead was subjected to a tongue lashing from Haig about the remarks to Percy and perhaps others on Capitol Hill. Haig is reported to have been extremely angry.

As part of his dressing down, Haig is said to have accused Neumann of carrying on a "back channel" dialogue via secret cables with Richard V. Allen, the White House National Security adviser, who has been a friend and sponsor of Neumann and is considered Haig's bureaucratic rival. The State Department's Communications Center reportedly learned of the out-of-channels messages several weeks before, though the messages had been routed from Jeddah direct to the White House.

A State Department source said Neumann was "quick to admit" the exchanges with Allen, but said

they had to do with the proposed AWACS sale, which Allen has been assigned to shepherd through Congress, and did not involve any plotting against Haig. Later, Neumann brought copies of his "back channel" messages to the State Department seventh floor in an attempt to prove his innocence.

Haig, though angry, gave no indication that he was demanding the envoy's resignation. In fact, of course, an ambassador is the representative of the president and is named by him, and thus the secretary of state lacks the authority to dismiss him. On Friday, according to White House officials, Haig took his case to Reagan. At some point Haig also discussed Neumann with White House counselor Edwin Meese III, Allen and other senior officials.

In addition to Neumann's Capitol Hill remarks, Haig complained of the cable traffic with Allen and claimed that Neumann was in disfavor with the Saudi Arabians. Haig's backing for that charge could not be learned. But the core of Haig's demand, according to several high officials, was a personal plea that Neumann could no longer be tolerated as a subordinate.

After reflection overnight, Reagan approved Haig's request for authority to act. A week ago Saturday, Neumann was bluntly informed that he must resign or be fired.

A sparse exchange of letters was drafted, in which Neumann said "with deepest regret" that "personal considerations make it impossible for me to continue in service."

Reagan responded "with regret" that "I understand and respect... the personal concerns that impel you to step down from this post."

Neumann refused a demand that the resignation be blamed on the health of his wife, and struck out a sentence to that effect from the proposed letter. Nonetheless, a White House spokesman later repeated this cover story to reporters.

The news first broke early Tuesday in the Israeli press, which has unusually good access to information and gossip from official circles here regarding the Middle East.

By mid-morning Tuesday Washington was buzzing with the story. Haig, on Capitol Hill for testimony, confirmed that Neumann "has resigned for personal reasons" which "are for him to describe." Neumann, in a Washington hotel, refused all requests for comment.

The White House and State Department announced that Neumann will become a State Department "senior consultant" but it is unclear that this will come about. Neumann is expected to move back to Washington, and is likely to resume an active role in conservative academic and political circles. If he wishes to do so, he could cause a great deal of trouble for Haig.

It is unclear what effect the Neumann shuffle may have on the coming battle over the AWACS. Some at the State Department believe the vanquishing of Neumann may inhibit views within policy councils that are offensive or even unwelcome to Israel. Some of Haig's aides are counted as close to the Israelis. At this moment the Reagan administration is heading into its most important round of policy-making on the Middle East, which will make all these considerations particularly pertinent.

Some knowledgeable Washington hands interpret the Neumann affair primarily as an outcropping of the Haig-Allen rivalry. "This is one more round in the endless, mutually suicidal battle between them," said a Republican observer close to the administration.

Whatever the interpretation, it is certain that the ouster of the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia after two months in office was a bizarre incident in the annals of diplomacy. As the news spread, Saudi leaders telephoned their contacts in Washington with puzzled questions about what Americans are up to now. From the far-off Arabian desert, the machinations of Washington seemed too devious, perhaps cunning, to be fathomed.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

The weekend newspapers mostly led with United States President Reagan's determination to supply five AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. *Al Medina* and *Ozak* gave lead coverage to the violation of ceasefire by Israel in Lebanon.

Newspapers frontpaged a report on deteriorating relations between Iran and France after the French ambassador's expulsion from Tehran and President Mitterrand's decision to recall the French nationals from Iran. They also gave front-page coverage to Mitterrand's impending visit to Saudi Arabia in September and Foreign Minister Prince Saad Al-Faisal's arrival in Caracas, on the first leg of his tour of some Latin American countries.

The Kuwait Defense Minister's rejection of any alien attempt to intervene in the affairs of the Gulf region also figured prominently in some papers. *Ozak* gave page one highlight President Reagan's praise of Saudi Arabia's peacemaking role in the Lebanese crisis, while *Al Medina* reported that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Britain, on his way to the U.S., received an "extremely modest" coverage by the media services.

In an editorial, *Al Medina* cited instances of the big powers' machinations against the Islamic countries. It referred to the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan and America's passive attitude toward Pakistan, which had led to the division of Pakistan. It further said that the Soviets took decisive actions in Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique, but did nothing against the enemies of Somalia and Eritrea only because they wanted to dismember the Islamic world.



Ale! This is the last time I spend Eid holiday abroad. Did this (airport) condemn us to hard labor!

Our life and test

By Adil Salahi

Some of our readers' letters raise questions which merit a fuller treatment than can be provided in the limited space of the queries section. We will, therefore, attempt to answer such questions in separate articles. One such question is raised by a reader in the Yemen Arab Republic who quotes the Qur'anic verse: *It is He Who has created death and life; that He may try you, which of you is best indeed; He is the Mighty, the Forgiving.* (The Sovereignty 68: 2) Our reader asks what Allah intends to achieve finally, in His master plan, by creating then trying His very creation?

First of all we must remember that Allah knows everything BEFORE it actually takes place. Indeed, time does not apply to Him since time is a phenomenon produced by the movement and positions of the earth and the sun in relation to each other. Hence, His knowledge will not increase by allowing us to pass through life.

Secondly the trial is what we do in this life. As He brings us into existence He sets us on our trying course. Should we do well and follow His guidance He rewards us, on the Day of Judgment, with something for superior to anything we know. If we do badly, then our misery is similarly unimaginable.

So what takes place on the Day of Judgment is not so much a trial; rather, it is a reckoning. The trial, the real test is this very life of ours.

Starting from these two premises we come to the conclusion that the test is conducted so that each individual realizes what he or she does with the chance they are given. We simply prove to ourselves what

reward or punishment we deserve. Allah knows that initially and He wants us to know it so that we may not claim that we have not been given a chance.

If we appreciate this fact fully then we can make use of the best equipment we have been given to keep us on the right course, namely, a live and alert conscience which is aware of every thought and mindful of every action, a conscience which ensures that we are neither negligent nor complacent.

The Qur'an cannot be read in the same way as we read a novel or a news item in a newspaper. It should be read carefully and with the aim to understand why a particular word is used in a particular position. So that we realize its real import. Furthermore, no statement in the Qur'an should be considered in isolation from the rest.

The closing statement of the verse our reader quoted is, therefore, very important: *He is the Mighty, The Forgiving.* Allah is certainly very mighty and He can overcome any challenger. But He is also forgiving. Anyone with an alert conscience, who knows that life on this earth is a test in which he must not fail and heeds Allah's warnings and is mindful of his duties may rest assured that he would be forgiven.

In the Islamic concept, Allah is not hostile to man. He has no interest in making man suffer. Yet He wants man to be aware of his mission and to raise himself to the level worthy of him as the creature in whom Allah has breathed of His own spirit. Once man does that then Allah's forgiveness is sure to come and to wipe out all sins and errors.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful. He has created the heavens without supporting pillars which you can see, and has cast on the earth immovable mountains lest it should quake with you; and He has dispersed upon it all sorts of beasts. We send down water from the sky with which We cause to grow there in (plants) of every goodly kind. Such is Allah's creation: Now show Me what those (you worship) beside Him have created. Truly, the disbelievers are in obvious error.

(Luqman 31: 10-11)

Religious mail

HEMANT KUMAR MAVITANI; SANA'A, NORTH YEMEN

Q: Has Allah created any other vicegerents anywhere other than on this earth?

A: According to Islam, man is Allah's vicegerent on earth. The Qur'an states: "Your Lord said to the Angels: I am placing on the earth a vicegerent." (The Cow: 2: 30). What this means is that man's status and the mission he is entrusted with are confined to the boundaries of our planet.

The guidance we have received from Allah, through the Prophets, the last of whom was Muhammad, has been revealed in order to help us carry out our mission and implement it properly. It is, however, limited to our needs in this respect, which are, obviously, well-known to Allah Who created us. What we do not need in fulfilling our mission we have not been given. Hence our guidance and our knowledge are confined to that part of the universe to which our mission extends.

Surely, there may be life of different forms in the universe. Some of these forms may be inferior to ours, others may be superior. Indeed this fits in very well with our understanding of Allah's power of creation. That He has created other creatures with varying degrees of civilization and assigned to them various roles and missions is perfectly acceptable in the Islamic sense. What are these creatures, and how do they function, and what are their roles in Allah's overall scheme of creation are, however, questions to which we have no answer. We may even ask: Why do we need to answer these questions if the existence of such creatures does not affect our mission.

The universe is, however, a huge place: billions of galaxies, each containing billions

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.

Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of The Prophet - 18

Misrepresentation Backfires

Last week we followed the proceedings of the first conference ever on "how to misrepresent Islam". We learnt how the participants agreed on launching a smearing campaign against Islam and the Prophet, charging the latter with being a sorcerer who repeats things that cause discord between man and his father, brother, wife and clan.

The decision was immediately put into effect. The hardliners of *Qurash* made a special effort to meet with as many pilgrims as possible to explain to them the nature of their problem with Muhammad (peace be on him) and to warn them against his "sorcery". As the pilgrims grouped themselves on tribal lines *Qurash*'s effort often took the form of a semi-official tribal meeting in which a delegation of *Qurash* sought to meet as many as possible of the pilgrims of any one tribe to offer their advice and to warn against "disastrous" effects that may arise from any attempt by anyone to meet Muhammad and to listen to his magic words.

Qurash's campaign was certainly successful. Nobody wanted to learn about Islam in that pilgrimage season. All tribes pledged their support to the attitude of the elders of *Qurash* in trying to contain the problem they faced. The success, however, was limited to the short term. Those very people who listened to the warning and thought they were heeding it by avoiding Muhammad and his followers carried the news to their people as they went back. They obviously repeated *Qurash*'s account and views, but as news travel it starts to change. In this instance the venom of *Qurash*'s false charges became less and

less. But at a time when none of our present day communication media was in existence, and publicity for anything was limited to word of mouth, *Qurash* did Islam a service which they did not intend. They simply made the whole of Arabia learn about its existence. That was a very important first step for Islam to get beyond the confines of Makkah.

Yet at one point there was a very real danger of which Abu Taleb, the Prophet's uncle and protector, was keenly aware. As he watched the efforts of *Qurash* to dissuade the other tribe from listening to Muhammad, Abu Taleb felt that *Qurash* may attempt a joint action against the Hashemites clan to which he and his nephew, the Prophet, belonged. The Hashemites would be no match for such a grouping which could provide an effective but bloody solution to the problem. As we read this today we may be able to feel how delicate the situation in Makkah was. To forestall any such attempts Abu Taleb made everybody in Makkah absolutely clear on where he stands and what would they expect should they think of taking any punitive measures against the Hashemites or against Muhammad.

In a splendid long poem Abu Taleb aroused the feelings about the sanctity of Makkah, outlined the Hashemite heritage in the Holy City, praised the nobility of Makkah and reassured them of his belonging to them and also declared his determination to defend his nephew to the bitter end. This served as warning against any misadventure and none was attempted that year. (To be continued next Friday)

School trains foreign service newcomers for duty

Officers want to assume a new image; hypothetical situations created

By Suzanne R. Spring

and "paper solutions."

Although debate in this classroom often turns humorous, these students have a serious testing ground ahead of them: In the next week and months, they will arrive at their first assignments as foreign service officers.

The trip here is meant as a breather for them and 20 other colleagues in the latest foreign service class — five days a week for the last month and a half, they have studied, discussed, and sometimes acted out what just might happen when the government lands them anywhere in the world from Mali to Madagascar.

Training Methods Changing

Three years old, the retreat also reflects new directions in the foreign service as it adjusts to an influx of women and minorities and updates and relaxes its training methods. Even back in the confines of the austere government building in Rosslyn, where most of the Foreign Service Institute's (FSI) training goes on, the informality of the retreat remains.

FSI instructors say that this class, as has been the case with other recent ones, comes close to fulfilling the goals of the new foreign service. Women make up 30 percent of the group and minorities about 25 percent. Only a little more than half the class are white males. Ten years ago, a group of the same size could claim only 10 percent women and 8 percent minorities, with the rest fitting the foreign service stereotype of young, white and male.

Part and parcel with increased affirmative action efforts has been the institute's goal of

classes characterized by a broad range of ethnic and social backgrounds, by a diversity of educational and work experience, and by varied reasons for joining the corps of diplomats. The service has also taken steps to compile a more mature and cross-culturally sensitive class by raising the average age to 29 from 24 five years ago, and by favoring applicants with a lot of travel experience. In this class, students range from 22 to 45 years old and most have lived overseas.

Service Goals Put In Writing

The efforts to vary the ranks of officers and modernize training methods come in the wake of the Foreign Service Act, passed in October 1980. Intended to raise wages and alleviate persistent problems of low morale, the act put into writing many of the goals of the new Foreign Service as it tries to change its reputation and its reality.

"There used to be the image of the foreign service as all-white, all-male graduates of the Ivy League, recently out of college," says Eugene Schenck, deputy director of orientation for "A-100," as the training program is

called. "But it's been state (department) policy to diversify the service, to democratize it, so that foreigners see that the U.S. consists of more than just white males from the Ivy League."

At first glance, Frank Collins III looks like the typical career diplomat of 20 — or even 10 — years ago. His short red hair frames a blue-eyed WASP-ish countenance. And he's dressed for the part in white button-down shirt and a seersucker suit.

Even Collins' reason for joining the service seems to fit the old mold: "I'm not a super flag-waving patriot," he says in measured tones, "but I am motivated by a strong sense of service for my country."

Yet his unusual background is typical for the new foreign service. Born in Munich, where his father was stationed as an air force officer, Collins grew up in several European countries. At the University of Virginia, he received his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. in Latin and Greek studies, and after graduation, Collins taught Byzantine History at Ohio State University. Although he says he has always

thought of himself as an American, Collins was only naturalized as a U.S. citizen 13 years ago at age 21.

If it weren't for the foreign service, Clyde Howard, 27 — hardly the wealthy Ivy Leaguer of the service's last generation — would still be working in a welding factory in Arizona. An English major at a small northern New York college, Howard worked for a year after graduation at a publishing company, checking references and proofreading.

"It was dull," Howard laughs. "So I looked into the Peace Corps." After a two-year stint in Liberia, Howard found work in an Arizona factory.

His interest in the foreign service was sparked by his time in Liberia. "The Spartan existence of the Peace Corps gets old," the boyish-looking Howard says. "I started thinking about a way I could live abroad and live well." The foreign service provided the answer.

Howard argues that the desire to be an ambassador — an often-cited motivation

behind diplomatic careers — played no role in his decision to join the corps.

Other members of the "A-100" class acknowledge, however, that the "ambassador route" drew them to a career of diplomacy, where entry level officers will receive between \$17,000 and \$28,000 for the first year. And Janean Mann is one of them.

According to her classmates, Mann "knows more about the foreign service than anyone around." She played a role in drawing up and pushing through the Foreign Service Act of 1980 while working for then-Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala. "I know the foreign service life," Mann says, tilting her mop of blond hair to one side. "All of my friends are in the service. And I've traveled a lot," she says. "Been to 40 countries in all."

This class of "A-100" has examined and re-examined their reasons for joining the service — as well as their hopes and expectations of it — since the day the program began. Part "rap sessions" and part strategical planning, classes are decidedly informal even in the midst of the most serious discussions.

U.S. hummingbird capital fascinates bird watchers

By Charles Hillinger

incredible sanctuary for hummingbirds," Joan Peabody recalled.

Her husband completed three half-built cottages at Mile Hi and added three more. The cottages overlook the year-round running creek where guests view hummingbirds taking bath in water splashing over rocks. The Peabody placed hummingbird feeders on cottage porches and in special viewing areas.

In the beginning they rented the cottages for \$7.50 a night. The word about Mile Hi spread coast to coast and throughout Canada along the birdwatching network.

There are no televisions, no radios at Mile Hi — just peace and quiet in the enchanting solitude of the canyon and hundred of hummingbirds all year.

"People come and sit for hours, many for days, awe-struck by the hummers," said Peabody, 65. "For those captivated by hummingbirds who live east of the Mississippi, Mile Hi is a real bonanza."

"For there is only one species of the tiny hummers, the ruby throat, living in the eastern half of the nation. Here one can see and photograph 14 different species of hummers at various times throughout the year."

The 14 species present at Mile Hi are Rivoli's (also known as magnificant), blue-throated, broad-billed, black-chinned, broad-tailed, violet-crowned, rufous, Allen's, Anna's, calliope, Costa's, white-eared, lucifer and berylline.

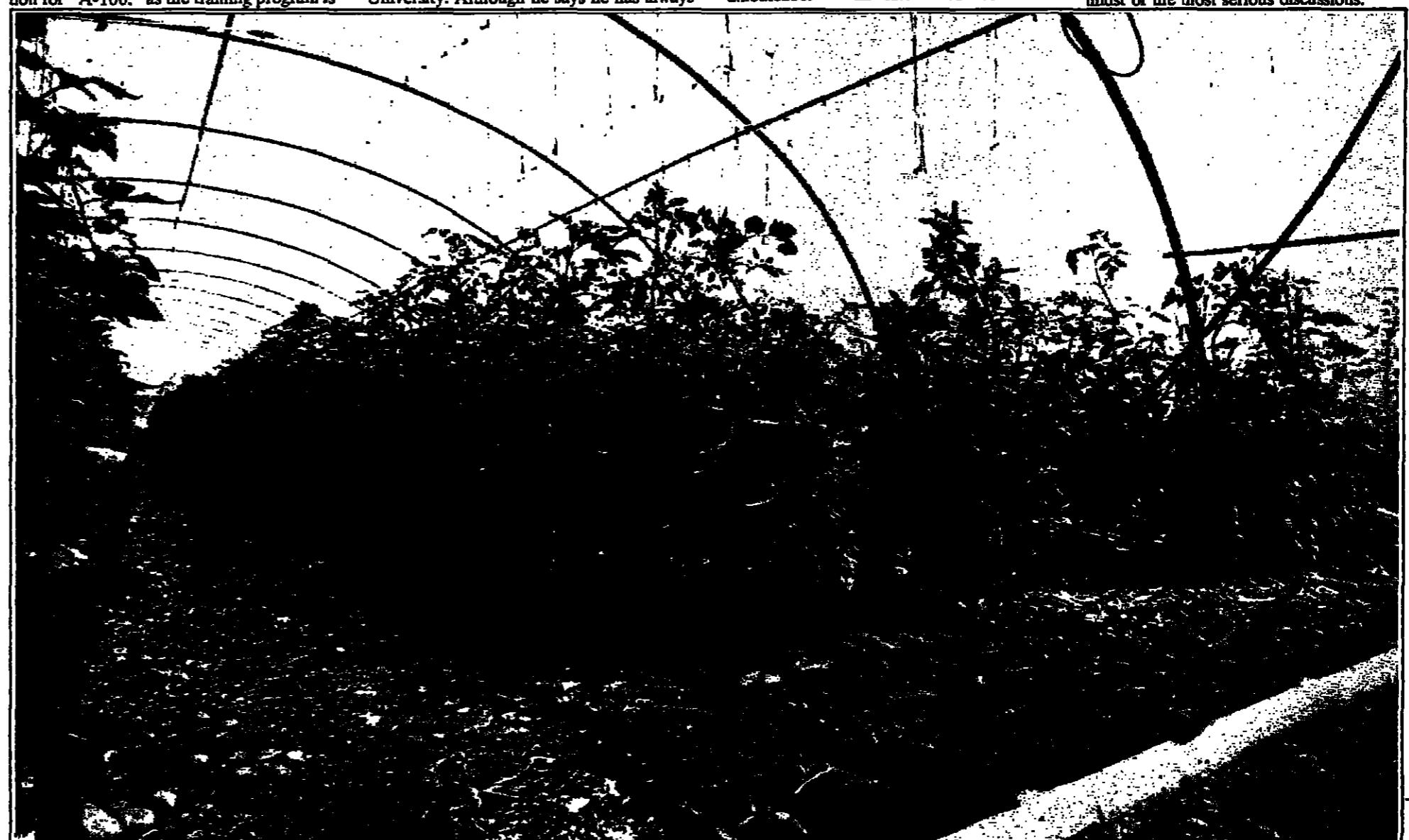
In 1976 the Peabodys sold their 20 acres to Nature Conservancy for a modest price. Under the provisions of the sale they are entitled to continue to live on the property for life.

Every day Carroll and Joan Peabody visit with guests at Mile Hi talking about the tiny hummers that never cease to amaze and entertain them.

"Joan and I are writing a book about hummingbirds describing the many things about the hummers we have learned by observation the past 21 years," Peabody said.

The Peabodys are not only hummingbird experts but well-versed on all birds living in their southeastern corner of Arizona. They have identified 303 different species of birds within a 15-mile radius of Mile Hi.

At night Carroll Peabody often leads small groups on "owl prowls" at Mile Hi. On a good owl prowl, 25 to 30 owls will be picked up in the light of Peabody's flashlight.



EXPERIMENTAL PLANTS: Calories normally lost in industrial production were recycled in this green house to produce more and healthier plants. Their production of vegetables increased markedly.

Industrial waste energy increases crop production

By Myriam de la Prada

PARIS (RFT) — Agro-industrial experiments are being conducted near here in the constructive use of lost industrial energy in raising crops and fish farming. Energy estimates indicate that the number of calories lost by industrial facilities such as electric plants is almost double the number used to produce electric current, making the efficiency only 30 percent, one kilowatt used and two wasted.

Constructively using these wasted kilowatts directly for urban or industrial heating is a difficult procedure unless very complex procedures are used. Agricultural use, however — heating vegetable green

houses, irrigating crops with warm water and heating soil with underground or surface wiring — is much more likely to produce positive results. Experts at first were uncertain whether the use of warm water at a lower temperature than is used in conventional heating systems, and which heats green houses through the soil, was a workable idea.

Large-scale experiments were necessary as a guideline. These tests preceded agro-industrial developments which would bring the Eurodif factory in the Tricastin region into full use.

Green houses were determined to be the best test for such a system which would aid

in the production of crops, fruit and flowers. Two methods of thermal distribution were used, the circulation of water in a closed circuit using an underground device and an open-circuit irrigation system which uses running water and spraying.

These two systems enabled fields to be irrigated with lukewarm water and proved to be very beneficial for early fruit enabling early strawberries to be produced three weeks ahead of schedule and potatoes were ready for market one month early. More abundant crops of tomatoes and melons were produced. The same proved to be true for industrial crops such as soya bean and maize which increased by 50 percent.

The experiments also proved the extra

calories could be used throughout the year, except for the months of December and January to create extra long growing seasons. For a number of crops, the harvests were increased from one to two harvests a year. In addition, new varieties of crops were acclimated to these conditions and "forced techniques" used on other varieties which have been in danger of disappearing altogether because of the constantly-rising price of conventional energy sources.

The agricultural profession, after losing large areas of land due to developments like railways, roads and expressways, can use these new techniques to increase production and make up for their losses.

Looting, warfare impede archeologists

Theft of Mayan relics caused by U.S. buyers

By Warren E. Leary

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Many of the most prized archaeological sites of the Mayan Indians are being destroyed by looters motivated by the high prices paid for artifacts in the United States and other countries. The problem is particularly critical in Guatemala — the heart of what was once the great Mayan civilization — where the present pace of looting could destroy everything of archaeological value in less than 20 years.

"It is a race between scholarship and thievery," said George E. Stuart, an archaeologist with the National Geographic Society. Stuart said the looters often are winning the race, destroying some sites before archaeologists have a chance to study them or authorities know the sites have even been found.

Half the knowledge that could have been obtained about the mysterious civilization from Guatemalan artifacts, such as sculptures, pottery and wall carvings, may already have been lost for ever, Stuart said.

"Guatemala has become the most seriously endangered archaeological area in the Western hemisphere," according to Clemincy Coggins, a Mayan scholar from Har-

vard University.

"The scale of depredation there is appalling," she said, even when compared with looting in countries like Peru, Mexico, Ecuador, Columbia and Belize."

The Mayan empire stretched through this area a thousand years ago, reaching its zenith between 250 and 900 A.D. The civilization, advanced in astronomy and mathematics, built huge cities and developed the most complex writing system in the new world before it mysteriously vanished.

The experts said the core of the looting problem is the high price brought by artifacts in the inflated international art market. The best items, such as vases and bowls painted more than 1,000 years ago, go to art dealers, private collectors and museums in the United States who pay as much as \$50,000 each. Buyers often ask few questions about where the artifacts come from.

There currently are no U.S. laws banning import of such artifacts; but the best hope of slowing the illicit art traffic is a bill pending in the Senate Finance Committee which is based on a United Nations' convention banning illegal commerce in cultural property.

Archaeologists say only a few major art collecting countries have signed the convention and no hearings have yet been set on the U.S. bill. Researchers say many developing countries do not have the resources to protect their archaeological sites adequately.

Dr. Francis Polo Sifontes, the Guatemalan official charged with protecting his country's sites, said recently that he has only 120 guards to protect more than 1,000 registered sites.

San Salvador guerrillas halt digging

By Richard Boudreax

SAN ANDRES, El Salvador, (AP) — Excavation at five major Indian ruins has been suspended here by lack of government funds or guerrilla warfare. The flight of rich planters from estates covering at least two other sites has resulted in massive looting of Indian artifacts. Fighting has damaged the national museum and the oldest Spanish landmark, the 457-year-old La Bermudez Hacienda.

It has disrupted years of field work by American and Canadian university researchers who have been advised by the government to stay out of the country for the past two summers.

"Neither the Salvadoran Army nor the leftist guerrillas have disturbed their Indian ancestors," said Stanley Boggs, an American citizen who works with the government's archaeology department. "The problem is getting to the ruins without being shot or held up for war taxes."

"Because of budget cuts we cannot do any more excavation or restoration anyway. Our goal is to preserve what we can until things get back to normal."

The ruins of San Andres, a 1,300-year-old

city, are a monument to the disruption. A ceremonial altar and three adobe temples have been partly restored but dozens of other structures are evident only as mounds in the surrounding sugar cane field.

Archaeologists believe the inhabitants were Toltecs, one of the Indian groups here as early as 1200 B.C. Along with the Mayas, Lenca and Olmecs, they built layers of settlements on the ashes of volcanoes that erupted and buried their ancestors over the centuries.

Serious excavation started in the 1940s but only at one site, the third century Mayan settlement of Tazumal, has been fully restored. When political violence intensified in late 1979, work on San Andres and other ruins was stopped.

The important ones are Asanyamb, an eighth century Lenca port on the Gulf of Fonseca; Cihuatán, an 800-acre Toltec city that is the country's largest known archaeological treasure; A tomb near the Lempa river that must be cleared before the valley is flooded by a reservoir in 1983 and Cerén, a Mayan farming village destroyed by a sixth century eruption and called "the Pompeii of Central America."

National museum director Alfredo Ortiz says fighting has kept looters away from these sites but not from the Mayan burial ground of Cara Sucia, the Salavarria family's cotton plantation in southeastern El Salvador.

The site was declared a national monument in 1976 but the owner refused to let the government excavate. A land reform started last year put the estate in government hands and the wealthy family immediately left.

Before the government could organize a peasant cooperative to farm the land professional smugglers from Guatemala, with the hired aid of local farmers, dug some 300 holes in the 100-acre site and hauled off 2,000 stone carvings and pottery pieces, Ortiz said.

"There is a 1903 law that anything dug out of the ground from then on is state property," Ortiz said. "But when we tried to get the national guard to enforce it the local commander said it's better the peasants stay busy looting than join the guerrillas."

Ortiz and Boggs estimate there are 150 professional artifact looters working in El Salvador. One planter, Pio Romero Bosque, grandson of a former president, hired every man and boy in the nearby hamlet of Aidaia to dig artifacts from his estate when it was lost to the land reform, they said.

The army, meanwhile, is trying to preserve some modern ruins.



SALVADORAN GUERRILLA: San Lorenzo, El Salvador has been occupied by guerrillas for almost a year, the town once had a population of more than 4,000, now it is occupied by 300 people, mostly guerrillas. (UPI)

Court to decide who owns treasure

By Ron Dzwonkowski

LANSING, Michigan (AP) — The young hunter who stumbled on the money wants it all. So does the man who says he buried it. The state wants to hold it for the "true owner," while the township where it was discovered would be happy to settle for half.

At stake is a buried treasure of \$383,000, now grown to more than \$650,000 through state investment. The Michigan Supreme Court has been asked to settle the four-way fight.

The money was discovered in 1974 by Duane Willsmore, whose whereabouts are being kept secret by his attorney.

Attorney John Ashton said Willsmore wants to avoid harassment from every deadbeat who has heard about this."

Willsmore was a 21-year-old truck driver when he took advantage of a day on strike to go squirrel hunting in Oceola township in Livingston County, about midway between Detroit and Lansing.

After bagging two squirrels, Willsmore said he stepped on an odd arrangement of sticks near a forked tree and heard a "thunk." With a little kicking and digging, he unearthed a large aluminum suitcase closed

with a combination lock.

He logged the heavy case home and called the state police, believing it held drug money or perhaps a ransom. A state trooper pried the case open to reveal bundles of bills wrapped by rubber bands.

At the suggestion of police, Willsmore left town for two weeks while the site was kept under surveillance, without results.

When he returned, Willsmore contacted Ashton, who — following the procedures laid out in the state lost goods and stray beasts act — posted a notice of the discovery on the door of the township hall and invited inquiries through the local weekly paper.

Enter Thomas Powell, who four months ago had bought the 20-hectare (50-acre) tract where Willsmore hunted. In a deposition, Powell described the suitcase, its contents, combination and the spot where it was buried. But he repeatedly invoked his constitutional right against self-incrimination when asked how he got the money.

Livingston County Circuit Judge Paul Mahinske refused to allow use of the deposition in a subsequent civil trial over the division of the money, saying no good reason had been offered for Powell's absence from court

and lack of in-person testimony.

"If something's buried on your property, it's yours," argues Powell's lawyer, Michael McGivern. "Right of possession does not mean you have to say where it came from."

A circuit judge and the Michigan Court of Appeals have ruled that the money should be split between the finder and the township. That pleased the township, where officials say the windfall could be used to replace its mid-19th century meeting hall.

However, Powell, Willsmore and the State of Michigan have all appealed to the state supreme court, each seeking to claim all of the money.

McGivern said Powell has since lost his land, because he could keep the money and could not make payments.

Ashton said Willsmore is entitled to the cash under the old doctrine which gives buried treasure to the finder.

The state argues that the money was not in the ground long enough to be considered buried treasure. Assisted Attorney General George Weller contends the situation comes under laws requiring the state to "gather and protect" found or unclaimed property for seven years in case the owner is found.

Sophisticated scientific instruments enable archeology to enter space age

NEW YORK (N.Y.) — Archeology, the branch of history whose practitioners get dirt under their nails and callouses on their knees, has entered the space age. Where once the whisk broom and spade were the most sophisticated tools of the trade, thermoluminescence, carbon-14 dating, magnetic surveying and energy-dispersive x-ray fluorescence are turning the diggers' game into a branch of hard science.

Archaeometry is the name being given to this marriage of archaeology and the physical sciences, and its practitioners may be found in museums, laboratories and at traditional digs all over the world.

Archaeometry is a branch of both physical sciences and archaeology," says Garman Harbottle, one of the organizers of the twenty-first Symposium For Archaeometry, recently held at Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, where Harbottle works as a chemist.

"To the archaeologist, (Archaeometry) is a handmaiden, a useful technique that can help him in the solution of his problem. It's really part and parcel of archaeology. It's very much involved with archaeological problems," he said, "but it's still physical science when you come right down to it."

"It's metered archaeology, you might say," said Edward V. Sayer, who divides his working time between Brookhaven's Chemistry Department and the laboratory of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

A Logical Relationship

It seems a bit odd at first, this marriage of convenience between archaeologists unearthing Indian villages on the western plains, pottery shards on Aegean islands, and chemists, physicists and metallurgists at a place like Brookhaven, with its atomic reactor energy studies.

"Centuries and centuries of history are buried out there in the sand," Wang Binghua said. "There are probably several dozen major lost cities, a number of kingdoms and answers to many, many questions about why we are the way we are today."

But as explained by Harbottle, the relationship seems quite logical. "We do a lot of neutron activation analysis, a form of chemical analysis, of ceramics," he said.

"An archaeologist will dig up a pot in a particular location and he'll say, 'boy, this looks exactly like some stuff I saw a couple

of years ago about 200 miles away at another archeological site.' He goes back to his laboratory and compares the two pots and they look very much alike," the chemist/archaeometrist continued.

Hard Data Now Obtainable

"By analysis we can give him a much clearer idea. We can generate some hard data that they really are alike, or conversely, that they're very different, that they came from different clay beds. Because the clay bed has its own signature, so to speak, its own fingerprint, its own pattern of trace elements — so much cobalt, so much nickel, are in it," said Harbottle.

The scientific methods of analysis are valuable in establishing an understanding of ancient patterns of trade, said Sayer, pointing out that apparently identical jars have been found in the Greek islands and in Marseilles, France.

"It became a matter of critical importance whether they were bringing the jugs from Marseilles to Greece, or Greece to Marseilles," said Sayer. "You wouldn't know in which direction they were going unless you studied the fabric of the amphora," or jug.

By making microscopic examinations of metal grains. It is now possible for archaeologists to know whether a metal object was cast or hammered and what kind of heat treatment was used in producing it, Sayer explained. "As a rule, if it was cast, you have larger, well-formed grains. If the object was hammered, the hammering tends to break down the grains finer, and produces elongation, perhaps showing the direction of the hammering. And the material that's been worked is usually much harder than the material that's been cast."

One might be tempted to ask the obvious question: Who cares whether jugs went from France to Greece, or Greece to France 3,500 years ago? Isn't it enough to have attractive ancient jugs to admire? Or why do we care whether a particular object was hammered or cast?

Having such detailed scientific understanding of the technology of the past is absolutely important in preserving the past for the future, said the two archaeometrists. To know how to preserve a particular object, or, for that matter, to know whether the object is worth preserving, one must know what it was produced.

"There's a beautiful case in point recently of what can go wrong with conservation," said Sayer. "They have many stained-glass windows in the cathedrals of France, and some of these are showing pitting and damage from the outside atmosphere. So they hit upon the idea of sealing them over with a layer of plastic, a polymer, an epoxy kind of thing, over them."

The plastic "sure will preserve the stained-glass window," said Sayer, "but it also alters the quality of the light going through, so it doesn't look like a stained-glass window any more; it alters the purpose for which the window was created. You have a very important question of optics, and the transmission of light through clear objects, and in some way that got overlooked in this and they've probably ruined some stained-glass windows because you won't be able to get the resin off."

Desert covered 'lost city'

By Michael Parks

URUMOL, China, (LAT) — No one knows when the sands covered Loulan, but its disappearance in the vast Taklimakan desert of central Asia made it the subject of centuries of legends — one of the lost cities on the old silk road from China to Europe. If Loulan could be found, historians used to speculate, it would unravel many of the mysteries of when and how east met west, for the once-prosperous city was one of the most important stopping points for the silk road caravans.

In 1901, a Swedish explorer discovered, largely by chance, the long-abandoned ruins of Loulan just west of Lop Nor, a large dry lake in Xinjiang, China's westernmost province. But within a few years the sands covered most of the excavation done by his expedition and by American, British and Japanese expeditions.

"Loulan became sort of a double legend — first, because of its importance on the silk road and, second, as the object of so much searching," said Mu Shunyung, deputy director of the Xinjiang Bureau of Archaeological research and a leading Chinese authority on the silk road.

Found Again Last Year

"When we found Loulan again last year — the Europeans had made accurate maps — it opened a whole new field for research, some of the most important, we think, that has yet been done on the silk road. We hope we will be able to see how much of the legends are history, how much is simple fable."

The expedition to Loulan, originally the center of a tiny, ancient central Asian kingdom known as Kroran, was part of a major effort by Chinese archaeologists to explore the various routes of the silk road, which took its name from the silk carried along it from China to Europe, and to write its history.

"This is probably the most important trade route in history," said Wang Binghua, a researcher who took part in last year's Loulan expedition. "It carried a good deal more than silk, and for about 2,000 years it was the main link between east and west."

Despite this importance, no full-scale history has ever been written of the silk road, the two researchers said, because archaeologists could not re-identify the precise routes the caravans traveled and the oases where they stopped.

Camels Overtook Helicopters

"It was as if the desert had swallowed more than 20 centuries of mankind's history," Mu said. "Even with modern means such as planes and helicopters this is going to be a very difficult task, and when we finally reached Loulan last year it was on camel."

Loulan, which had a population estimated

at more than 10,000 as well as schools, hospitals, government offices, markets and a Chinese army garrison in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, is just one of more than 20 "lost cities" in the Taklimakan, a 900-mile-long desert whose name in the Uighur language means roughly, "once you get in you never get out."

Working from records going back to China's western Han Dynasty in the 1st and 2nd centuries BC, last year's Loulan expedition set out from Dunhuang, about 225 miles east of Lop Nor and the site of famous Buddhist temple caves, and followed the old caravan routes, discovering several ancient settlements and oases.

"Sometimes we could follow markings, such as beacon towers, that soldiers had put in the desert to show the way," Mu said. "We came across most of the spots described in the historical records, places that until now had been only names, as we had no idea exactly where they were or what they were like."

Some place names that seemed poetic but mysterious suddenly had meaning. The terrain, deeply eroded by the fierce desert winds, was almost corrugated, with ridges seven and eight yards high. From a distance, under the morning sun, it looked like several thousand moving dragons, providing the name Red Dragon mountains, for some hills.

Biggest Puzzle Unsolved

But the expedition reached no firm conclusion on the biggest puzzle — why Loulan died.

"From our investigation, Loulan was thriving all through the Han Dynasty up to the 4th century," Mu said. "Several of the routes of the silk road, those going through the center of the Taklimakan and to the south, converged there and then redivided, making it more important than even Dunhuang."

"We surmise they left peacefully. The city was probably deserted for natural evolutionary reasons such as the encroaching sands, which eventually covered it, and insufficient water. Our meteorologist found all the trees died about the same time from a lack of water. However, if the people were driven out, that would affect our understanding of the history of the silk road."

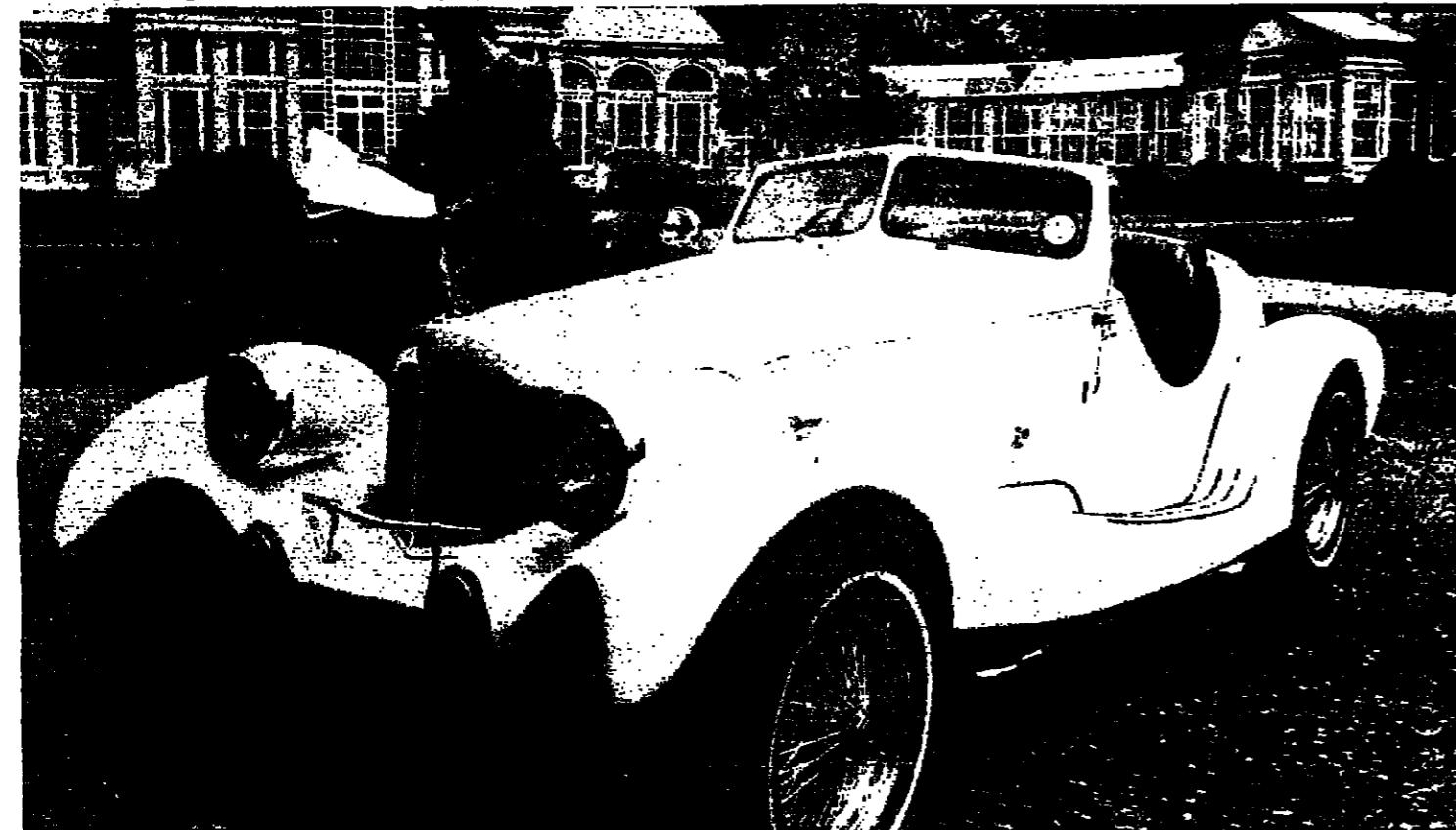
Documents Invaluable

The foreign explorers, who made several trips to Loulan between 1901 and 1910, had found several hundred wooden tablets with both Chinese and a local language written on them and some of the earliest bits of paper records as well. These provided an amazingly detailed picture of an ancient garrison town, originally established to guard the silk road and the Chinese empire's westernmost reaches, but cut off from the center and left to die slowly.

The foreign archaeologists concluded that Hun tribesmen had probably driven the



ALL SYSTEMS GO: A little sport launches her ball down the bowling alley in St. Petersburg, Florida. This young lady is the youngest bowling champion in her home town. (CP)



HYBRID CLASSIC: Modern mechanics are combined with the elegance of the 1930s in this "Madison Roadster" kit car introduced in Britain. The body shell accepts standard Volkswagen parts and can be built in 100 hours. (LPS)



ATTACK VICTIM: Alsatian guard dog attacks a professional victim at a dog-training school near Zurich, Switzerland. The protective clothing keeps the stout-hearted Swiss from being mauled. (CP)



LOOKALIKE QUARTET: Movie star "lookalikes" gather at the Stars Hall of Fame wax museum in Orlando, Florida to celebrate the birthday of famed pianist Liberace, who is 62 years old. Posing with the wax likeness of the pianist are, left to right, Fred Stewart (Oliver Hardy), John Murat (Clark Gable), and Paul Lewis (Charlie Chaplin). (CP)



HAZARD SIGN: This sign near St. Gallen, Switzerland warns that a hospital is 25 kilometers away. This type of warning sign appears all along Swiss highways. (CP)



Snozzle: This fresh water porpoise with a nose like a beak is being fed by divers at Marineland at Palos Verdes, California. "Snozzle" has been sick so keepers are taking extra care to nurse him back to health. (BP)

TUKTOYAKTUK, Canada, Aug. 6 (R) — Canadians drilling for oil and natural gas in the Arctic, which one oil man calls the last frontier of the hunt for energy resources, are hoping production can start in five or six years.

Significant discoveries of oil have been made over the past decade in the Beaufort Sea in the western Arctic and of natural gas in the Arctic Islands just below the North Pole.

The tempo is continuing this year, encouraged by generous government grants and incentives to Canadian-owned companies exploring the Arctic, and offshore drilling is forging ahead from ships and rigs on artificial islands.

Though none of the companies has announced a decision to go ahead with production, all are working tentatively toward starting output from 1986 or 1987, executives say. Dome Petroleum of Calgary, the main oil-driller in the Beaufort, has made significant finds in its Kopsanoar and Tarsuit wells over the past two years and is drilling new test wells this year.

"We are confident that tests this year will give us a basis for decisions on production from the Beaufort Sea. We feel very confident that it is going to go ahead," said Don Broome, northern business manager, for Beaufort drilling near the Mackenzie River delta, in the northwest territories.

Another big prospector, Esso Resources, found oil in its Isungsuk well in the Beaufort last year. An company spokesman, Gerry Kruk, in Calgary, says an announcement on its extent, following further tests this year, can be expected this week. Done, Esso and Gulf Oil, the three companies involved in northern oil drilling, reckon production will be technically feasible from 1987 on the basis of present knowledge, Kruk says.

Total production by the end of this decade might approach 300,000 to 400,000 barrels a day, rising to one million barrels a day by the end of the century, he adds. Oil executives here say the estimate is recoverable reserves of the Beaufort, at a rate of 25 percent recovery base on known technology, total 36 billion barrels — equivalent to the North Sea.

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But the companies stress that production plans are tentative and depend on successfully unravelling a complex web of factors. These include high exploration and production costs in a hostile environment, government pricing policies and problems of transporting Arctic oil and natural gas to markets in southern Canada — or to Europe and Japan, the same distance away.

They must also take into account the need to exploit reserves with minimal disruption to the lives of native Eskimos and the fragile Arctic environment. The next step is expected in October when the oil companies are due to produce a joint report for the government on the environmental impact of their work.

Public hearings would follow next year and oil executives are hoping to have environmental approval early in 1983 — clearing the way for work to start on production plans. For the oil men, a key factor

is getting world oil prices for Arctic oil guaranteed by the government, which cushions Canadian oil from world oil price rises by subsidies and keeps domestic crude oil prices low.

The current Canadian crude oil price is less than half world levels. The government's national energy program includes raising prices to a maximum of 85 percent of world levels in the next few years. But the issue could be affected by current energy negotiations between Ottawa and the main producing province, Alberta.

"There's no way you'll get oil out of these frontier areas without paying world prices," according to Lin Isay Franklin, vice-president for operations of Panarctic Oils, the state-owned oil firm which is managing the project, says French, West German and Italian companies are also interested in buying Arctic gas.

The two Arctic pilot project tankers are being designed as the most powerful commercial vessels in the world, capable of navigating through ice seven feet (2.13 meters) deep. For oil shipments from the Arctic, even more powerful ice-breaking tankers are coming up. Oil men are also working on prospects for sub-polar tankers as an alternative to ice-breaking tankers to take Arctic oil to the world year-round.

Oil men in the Arctic see their work as the ultimate challenge in the business. "We look on it as the last frontier," says Arnie Lueroux, an Esso Resources official. One attraction in frontier exploration is the prospect of a big breakthrough or a pot of gold around the next corner," according to Panarctic's Franklin.

But the costs are high — tens of millions of dollars for an exploration well. An it takes five to 10 years to develop a project, which is why oil men want the Ottawa-Alberta talks to go on soon to facilitate production decisions. Arctic oil men reckon apart from northern southerners don't understand their problems; such as polar bears.

The companies hire gun-toting Eskimos to scare the animals away from oil rigs and not to kill them. "Esso's name is on the pumps and if you got it associate it with shooting a bear, 1,000 people would turn in their car keys the next day," says an Esso official.

U.S.-Russia grain pact extended for one year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to extend their grain agreement until Sept. 30, 1982. U.S. Trade Representative William Brock announced it Wednesday.

The agreement calls for the Soviet Union to buy at least 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn (maize) — about 230 million bushels — in roughly equal proportions every year. The Soviets can buy as much as 8 million tons — about 270 million bushels, without further consultations.

Additional shipments were suspended by

for nearly President Jimmy Carter when Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. They were reinstated by President Ronald Reagan, under heavy pressure from American farmers. The accord was due to expire on Sept. 30 this year.

In a brief announcement, Brock said the agreement would remain intact, except for the year's extension. He added that the Soviet and American negotiators, who have been meeting in Vienna, had agreed to begin a "tentative and lengthy examination" for a new long-term agreement. Far economists have predicted that the Soviets will have an increasing need for grain in the 1980s, and that the United States is the obvious place for it to get it because of its huge potential for production.

Although the Soviets made up from Argentina, Western Europe and other sources much of the tonnage they were unable to get from the United States during the partial embargo, their total imports were reduced to 10 million metric tons.

Brock told reporters in Vienna that the pact's conditions were exactly the same as those of a five-year agreement due to expire Sept. 30.

His counterpart, Soviet Deputy Foreign

Mexico revises oil prices

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6 (R) — Mexico's state oil monopoly Peñex has said it has set the price of its light-heavy crude exports at \$31.25 per barrel, while enriching the mixture.

It said that from the start of this month its 50-50 light-heavy crude mixture has been raised to \$31.25 per barrel, excluding shipping costs from Mexican ports from \$30.60 per barrel previously for a 40-60 light-heavy mixture.

Kuwait floats \$100m bond

KUWAIT, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Kuwait International Investment Company (KIIC) is co-managing with Nomura International and Yamaishi International (Europe) a \$100 million bond issue in favor of Kawasaki Steel Corporation, a KIIC press release said Thursday.

Kawasaki is Japan's leading iron and steel corporation and ranks among the ten largest concerns of its kind in the world, the release said. The Kuwaiti company said it was also co-managing with Nomura International in an issue of eight million shares and European depository receipts for Okuma Machinery Works Limited.

The borrower is a pioneering Japanese heavy industries company, KIIC said. The issue is also to be registered at the Luxembourg stock exchange, it added.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The U.S. government has sold 100,000 tons of butter to New Zealand for a total of \$155 million, Agriculture Secretary John Block said here. Recent reports have suggested that the butter is ultimately intended for the Soviet Union, but Block said it was sold on the condition that it not be resold to that country.

SALISBURY, (AP) — Zimbabwe's Keruca Oil Refinery may never be reopened because of changing patterns of production in the world's petroleum industry, according to a report in the *Business Herald* newspaper here Thursday. The

Arctic dubbed last frontier of oil hunt

Discoveries boost hopes

is getting world oil prices for Arctic oil guaranteed by the government, which cushions Canadian oil from world oil price rises by subsidies and keeps domestic crude oil prices low.

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more attractive for overseas investors and the markets have been noting that short-term British interest rates have been edging up to 13 1/2 percent levels despite the VLR being at 12 percent. In other currency news, the German mark slipped to 2.5110 from 2.5081 levels despite the past few days' Bundesbank support. Once again, the German government is likely to adopt a policy of "wait and see" on the dollar, hoping that it will soon reach its peak and investors move once again into what they perceive to be, the undervalued mark. The Japanese yen also remained sluggish at 240.00 levels, but heavy yen buying by importers improved the rate to 239.20 at one stage. The French franc continued to hover at the 6.00 level with traders quoting it at 5.9920 — 6.05 throughout Thursday. As for the Swiss franc — it was also relatively weak at 2.1830 levels.

In the local markets, the focus of all attention was the dramatic rises in rival interest rates. Most tenors were affected and dealers said that it was one of the most active days the market has seen for a long time with rates "jumping all over the place." Short-term rival deposit rates were most affected, taking week and two-week funds to 22 percent and medium term rates such as three-month deposits to 19 — 19 1/2 percent.

One-year deposits now stand at 16 1/4 — 17 1/2 percent for inter-bank dealings. On the exchanges, spot yen/dollar rates were made in the range of 3.4120 — 40 for most of the day, but there were also takers at 50 from Bahrain, according to some Jeddah bankers.

Financial Roundup

Riyal rates score over dollar

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Aug. 6 — In one of the most amazing and active dealing days Thursday, local rival deposit rates for fed rapidly and bypassed dollar deposit rates for the first time in more than six months. One-month JIBOR rival deposit rates opened at 19 — 19 1/2 percent — slightly higher than equivalent tenor dollar deposits which were quoted at 19 3/16 — 19 5/16 percent in London.

However, by late afternoon trading, one-month rival deposit rates had reached 20 1/2 — 21 percent levels in what was described as an extremely "fast morning and tense rival market." Short and long-dated rival deposits also firmed. The major factor continued to be the dollar holding its ground on the European exchanges and to the fact that whilst interest differentials have been whittled away in favor of the rival, yet it is still quite profitable to deal on the exchanges given the fact that rival parity level has not moved against the dollar, while other currencies have been levied.

Despite Central Bank interventions in Europe, the dollar held its ground against most currencies and in fact regained some lost ground against some. The sterling opened at roughly Wednesday's levels in London Thursday and that currency was quoted at 1.8060 — 70 levels after closings at comparable quotes in New York the night before. Once again, the British government is being subjected to financial pressures to raise the British VLR — minimum lending rate — to make sterling

more attractive for overseas investors and the markets have been noting that short-term British interest rates have been edging up to 13 1/2 percent levels despite the VLR being at 12 percent. In other currency news, the German mark slipped to 2.5110 from 2.5081 levels despite the past few days' Bundesbank support. Once again, the German government is likely to adopt a policy of "wait and see" on the dollar, hoping that it will soon reach its peak and investors move once again into what they perceive to be, the undervalued mark. The Japanese yen also remained sluggish at 240.00 levels, but heavy yen buying by importers improved the rate to 239.20 at one stage. The French franc continued to hover at the 6.00 level with traders quoting it at 5.9920 — 6.05 throughout Thursday. As for the Swiss franc — it was also relatively weak at 2.1830 levels.

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U.S. opposes sea law draft

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (R) — The United States has listed several objections to draft rules on deep sea mining as a marathon United Nations conference met to tie up the world's first all-embracing law of the sea.

Delegates at the 150-nation talks, now in their eighth full year, said in private they would try to accommodate the American objections without letting them dominate the month-long session which began this week.

Ambassador James Malone, president Reagan's special representative, told a full session that the U.S. objected to a section of the draft sea law convention dealing with seabed minerals outside national control.

But he denied that the sweeping review of the draft pact ordered by President Reagan soon after he took office in January was the result of pressure by some mining companies. Financial observers believe that the transaction has created indebtedness of several billion dollars for DuPont, and that settling this debt could lead DuPont to dispose of certain Conoco assets — especially the coal subsidiary. In that case, Seagram, which should be able to acquire about 18 percent of Conoco thanks to its takeover bid, would be in a strong position in the new firm, the observers add.

Conoco's acquisition of Conoco is the most spectacular in a series of mergers that has been going on in the United States since the first of the year. At \$7.1 billion for the successful bid, it dwarfs the previous record price for a merger: \$3.6 billion that it cost Shell Oil in 1979 to acquire Belridge Oil.

The DuPont management has not revealed its intentions following the merger. Financial observers believe that the transaction has created indebtedness of several billion dollars for DuPont, and that settling this debt could lead DuPont to dispose of certain Conoco assets — especially the coal subsidiary. In that case, Seagram, which should be able to acquire about 18 percent of Conoco thanks to its takeover bid, would be in a strong position in the new firm, the observers add.

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Washington was also unhappy at a tilt in favor of the seabed authority's own mining arm, to the detriment of private entrepreneurs, and had reservations about compulsory transfer of technology and regulatory burdens to be imposed by the convention.

The committee report noted that existing law permits the Pentagon to waive charging research and development costs if the weapons sale will significantly advance U.S. interests in standardization of NATO's fighting arsenal. These waivers have amounted to more than \$800 million since 1976.

However, it criticized the department's defense security assistance agency for routinely granting such waivers without detailed written criteria or other safeguards. Overall, the report contended that accounting and financial management problems plaguing the foreign military sales program remain largely unresolved.

Washington ordinary closed 10p lower at 120p following half year results, while the 'A' share was down 2p to 107p. Ofex group added a net 5p at 165p after touching 170p following an increased offer from gallaher.

Leading industrial showed mixed movement, with ICI down 2p to 27p, while Vickers and GEC were up 3p and 5p respectively.

Fresh U.S. buying interest in mineral resources caused a stock shortage, resulting in a 92p rise to 655p, while in higher mining financials charter and RTZ rose 13p and 7p respectively. Labroke group fell a net 8p following a £25.5 million issue proposal accompanying half year results.

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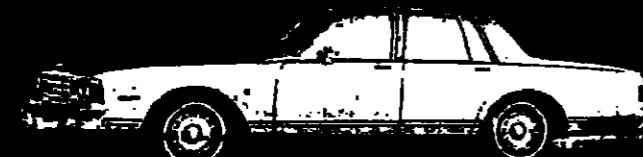
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PAGE 12

As food talks begin

Poles announce strike alerts

WARSAW, Aug. 6 (R) — The Polish government held talks with leaders of the Solidarity trade union Thursday on the rising tide of protest against food shortages and general grievances. Brief strikes were staged in at least two provinces and the union's branch in Silesia threatened to close the region's coal mines and industry and press for a national general strike.

The Silesian headquarters of Solidarity said it had placed its 1.5 million members on strike alert and would call a four-hour strike all but essential services Friday if the Warsaw talks were not satisfactory. In other regions, workers announced similar strike alerts, strike plans and protest rallies.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said he wanted some concrete replies from the government on the union's list of demands which range from worker self-management to union control over the production and distribution of food. The official media meanwhile expressed alarm at the mounting wave of unrest and the army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* reminded Poles that all possible means would be used to defend communism.

The strikes hit Kielce and Starachowice, south of the capital, where work was halted for two hours. Solidarity announced strike alerts in Opole and Poznan and preparations began in Krakow for a food protest Friday. Solidarity also said shipyard workers in Gdansk, where the union was born nearly one year ago, had assessed government action to cope with the crisis as insufficient and warned of tough protests.

The threatened strike in Silesia was scheduled to begin at six in the morning, the time miners check in for the first shift. Union spokesmen said the miners would stay at the pithead until the end of the strike. Health services, railways, food and agricultural plants would not be affected.

The Silesian branch of Solidarity said it fully supported the seven key demands of the union's leadership which were presented to the government at preliminary talks Monday. "All seven points are of the greatest importance," Walesa said before the talks. "I hope that everything will be settled."

A spokesman for Solidarity in the Silesian capital Katowice said between 800,000 and 900,000 workers would take part in Friday's threatened strike. He said if the talks in Warsaw were unsuccessful and if the union's national leaders failed to see a date for a general strike, Silesia would go ahead with its own indefinite walkout.

The Interpress news agency said Thursday that the decision to call a meeting of the Communist Party's central committee on Saturday stemmed from the increase in social tension. "Nobody denies that living conditions for Poles are very difficult nowadays. But these difficulties cannot be solved by fanning up hysteria," the agency said.

It said the newly elected central committee would have to take a stand on the tense political situation. The army daily said there was

no longer any doubt that Poland was in the grip of a power struggle adding that there are sufficient grounds for believing that irresponsible elements dangerous for the country's independence had got the upper hand in Solidarity.

Meanwhile, trucks containing meat for Poland started moving out of Brittany, northwest France, Thursday, with a minimum of 1,200 tons to be delivered by next week, it was announced in Paris.

A total of 5,000 tons is to be delivered to the meat-starved country this month and 11,000 tons by the end of September under a plan for food aid to Poland announced Wednesday by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

The meat, mostly beef and veal, had already been in refrigerated stores after being taken off the French market to maintain prices.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass accused Solidarity of straining Poland's already weakened economy and tense political situation. Without referring directly to the wave of protests against Poland's food shortage situation, Tass said the union would not renounce "either demonstrations or strikes."

Solidarity "does not want to stop methods that can only end up weakening the country's economy and increasing political tension," the agency said. It cited an appeal by the Polish Communist Party asking "Communists to oppose the strikes and demonstrations."

Tass also cited a statement by the organ of the Polish Communist Party, *Trybuna Ludu*, that "the army will henceforth participate in this struggle at the side of the militia."

International

Negotiations demanded

Bolivia generals reject junta plea for surrender

southeast of here, that the three-man military junta must negotiate Bolivia's political future with them.

But in a televised broadcast Wednesday night Air Force Commander Waldo Bernal, the senior member of the junta, called on the rebels to lay down their arms. He warned that if the call went unheeded the armed forces would take action, but did not elaborate.

The Santa Cruz-based rebels insisted Wednesday that the country's new leader must be elected by representatives of the armed forces. Gen. Natusch, who Bolivia for 16 days in November 1979 before being forced to resign by popular demand, told reporters that the rebellion enjoyed the support of 60 percent of all army units in the country.

His partner, Gen. Anez, who was sent into exile for his participation in an abortive coup attempt against Garcia Meza last June, denied press reports that differences had arisen among the coup leaders.

Gen. Garcia Meza who toppled the constitutional caretaker government of Lidia Gueiler July 17, 1980, remained in the presidential residence here Thursday and has been advised not to leave the country, military sources said. His administration came under frequent accusations of being connected with Bolivia's booming cocaine trade.

The capital remained quiet early Thursday with most people showing indifference to the so-far-bloodless coup, the 190th in Bolivia's 156 years of independence.

Whoever emerges the winner in the current Bolivian power struggle will inherit a stagnant economy lurching under the weight of \$2.2 billion of foreign debt. Air Force Commander Ealdo Bernal, accepting the resignation of Garcia Meza Tuesday, acknowledged the gravity of the economic situation and said it would be the new government's top priority.

While the Bolivian political situation remains, in the words of the U.S. State Department, "fluid, evolving and unclear," the country's economic woes are well-documented. Tin is Bolivia's main foreign exchange earner but output has fallen sharply while tin prices, despite a surge in the last six weeks, are lower than in March last year because of slack demand caused by economic recession.

Translated from *Ashraq Al Awas*

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazan

He said he has to be careful what he says, as he knows how pro-feminist my column is. But there are things one has to mention. No getting away from it. He could be very much mistaken and all that but do women, or don't they, word for word, talk more than men? No offense meant of course, spirit of scientific investigation merely.

I asked him to expand, and he said that in his own case — and he is, although he says it himself, of some education — he usually finds it difficult to open and keep up a conversation with people at social gatherings. All he can come up with are such things as the eternal problem of the Middle East of disarmament in Europe. Such conversations, he said, tended to be short and boring.

"But in the ladies' case," he started saying, "but here I felt called upon to cut him short. 'Women talk better,' I said, 'because they're more innately secure, more integrated. Thus a certain spirit suffuses everything they say, rendering it meaningful, to them at least, while lesser morals, like your good self and I, hear nothing in it but triviality...'"

"Look here," he said angrily, "don't speak like the philosopher with me. I tell you they can't stop once they get started..." "Tut, tut," I said. "And where's that spirit of scientific investigation?" Clearly, I thought, the man is biased. But he said that he'd made careful observation of what they say. He said he made a list of topics. "Let your spirit try to suffice that," he sneered.

For, he said, they talk of such things as new types of toothpaste for the kids and "did you see that fly up there on the ceiling" and "how to lose weight and how to keep weight down once you lose it" and "whether you'd had a good day" and the failings of husbands in general and so on and so forth... "How do you expect me to be able to take part in conversations like that?"

"Easy," I said. "You can say you've got a splitting headache and how come she doesn't have one and whether she still loves you and how can she understand men and wasn't Mrs. Thatcher's dress divine at Ottawa..."

"Thanks very much," he said. "I'll stick to the Middle East and European disarmament..."

Farmers face financial ruin

Greek forest fires still raging

ATHENS, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Forest and brush fires, many believed started by arsonists, continued to rage in the Greek provinces Thursday as officials tallied the huge extent of damage so far. Some 150,000 olive trees have already been destroyed in the southern Peloponnesian province of Messinia, where 20,000 hectares (48,000 acres) have been swept by fires.

A further 2,000 hectares (4,800 acres) were ravaged in the island of Kithnos, and crops in central Greece were still under threat from fires Thursday. A fire meanwhile broke out Thursday morning on the tourist island of Corfu, forcing villagers to evacuate buildings in the danger zone and join forces with troops and firemen fighting the blaze.

But fires in the Athens region had been extinguished by Thursday and residents were returning to their homes. No official estimate of damage in the capital has been given, but in the suburbs at least 38 houses and 36 big farms are known to have been razed. Some 700 hectares (1,680 acres) of pine forest was also destroyed.

Farmers in the Peloponnese whose livelihood depends on olive and olive-oil production face financial ruin. So do wine producers — many vineyards in the region were swept by fire.

Unconfirmed reports said many pigs died in fires in the Peloponnesian region. One rich farmer and olive producer from a village near Kalamata said Thursday that damage was "incalculable." Farmers are hoping for urgent government loans, and political analysts said opposition parties were ready to home in on the authorities if cash was not forthcoming by October's scheduled elections.

Police investigating the fires have detained and questioned about 50 persons, the youngest only 12 years old. Most were later released but about 10 were still being held.

Earlier this week a previously unknown right-wing group called "Blue Archer"

claimed responsibility for some of the fires, saying it wanted the government to give amnesty to certain jailed members of the former colonels' regime.

But Thursday, an anonymous caller claiming to represent the group told a newspaper that it played no part in the fires and blamed them on left-wing groups. Local officials in the Athens suburbs urged residents to clear combustibles and dead grass from gardens to ward off any further fires.

And Wednesday night Premier George Rallis called on citizens to report any suspicious act. Some blazes resulted from negligence or spontaneous combustion, he said, but others were deliberately started for economic, personal or political reasons.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, forest and brush fires Wednesday threatened several villages in the southern republic of Montenegro as the nation's worst heat wave in 35 years continued unabated, Tanjug news agency reported. The village of Buchin near the Adriatic port of Kotov was evacuated as 20-meter high flames threatened to engulf the village. Three other villages were also in danger and the area was declared in a state of emergency, Tanjug said. Power supplies were cut by raging flames in the region.

Tanjug said at least 20 fires raged in Montenegro, the hottest part of Yugoslavia where temperatures were hovering around 37 degrees C (99 F). Officials said conditions were made worse by strong, hot winds which were spreading the flames quickly.

They said many fires could not be effectively fought since they started in inaccessible, hilly areas. Some parts of Montenegro have had no rain since May 11.

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